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POLIOMYELITIS (INFANTILE PARALYSIS).

A REPORT OF AN OUTBREAK IN TEXARKANA AND VICINITY.

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Since 1905, which year marked a severe outbreak in Norway and Sweden, epidemics of poliomyelitis have occurred at intervals in the United States. The following paper is a report of an outbreak in Texarkana and vicinity.

Distribution of cases.

	Popula- tion.	Number of cases.		Popula- tion.	Number of cases.
Texarkana, Tex., Ark.....	17,000	50	New Boston, Tex.....	950	12
De Queen, Ark.....	2,018	10	Hooks, Tex.....	98	3
Lockesburg, Ark.....	748	20	Nash, Tex.....	210	10
Wilton, Ark.....	294	7	Queen City, Tex.....	388	4
Ashdown, Ark.....	1,247	9			
Annona, Tex.....	429	8	Total.....		143
De Kalb, Tex.....	650	10			

Fifty cases occurred in Texarkana or within 2 miles of the city limits; 46 cases occurred in Sevier and Little River Counties, Ark.; and 47 cases in Bowie, Red River, and Cass Counties, Tex.

The county cases are ascribed in the table to towns because the physicians live in the towns, but of the 93 cases outside of Texarkana, 66 were in the families of farmers or in families living under farm conditions, and 27 were in the towns.

SEASONAL PREVALENCE.

The seasonal prevalence of this outbreak is unusual, in that it occurred in early summer rather than late summer and fall. One hundred and twenty-four of the one hundred and forty-three cases had their onset in the 30-day period between May 20 and June 18. The first case was on April 5, and this was followed by 13 others before May 20 and by 5 after June 18.

Ages of cases.

Cases.		Cases.	
Under 1 year.....	15	Between 9 and 10 years.....	3
Between 1 and 2 years.....	36	Between 10 and 11 years.....	1
Between 2 and 3 years.....	29	Age 14.....	1
Between 3 and 4 years.....	17	Age 25.....	1
Between 4 and 5 years.....	11	Age 30.....	1
Between 5 and 6 years.....	6	Age 40.....	1
Between 6 and 7 years.....	3	Age 42.....	1
Between 7 and 8 years.....	1		
Between 8 and 9 years.....	2	Total.....	129

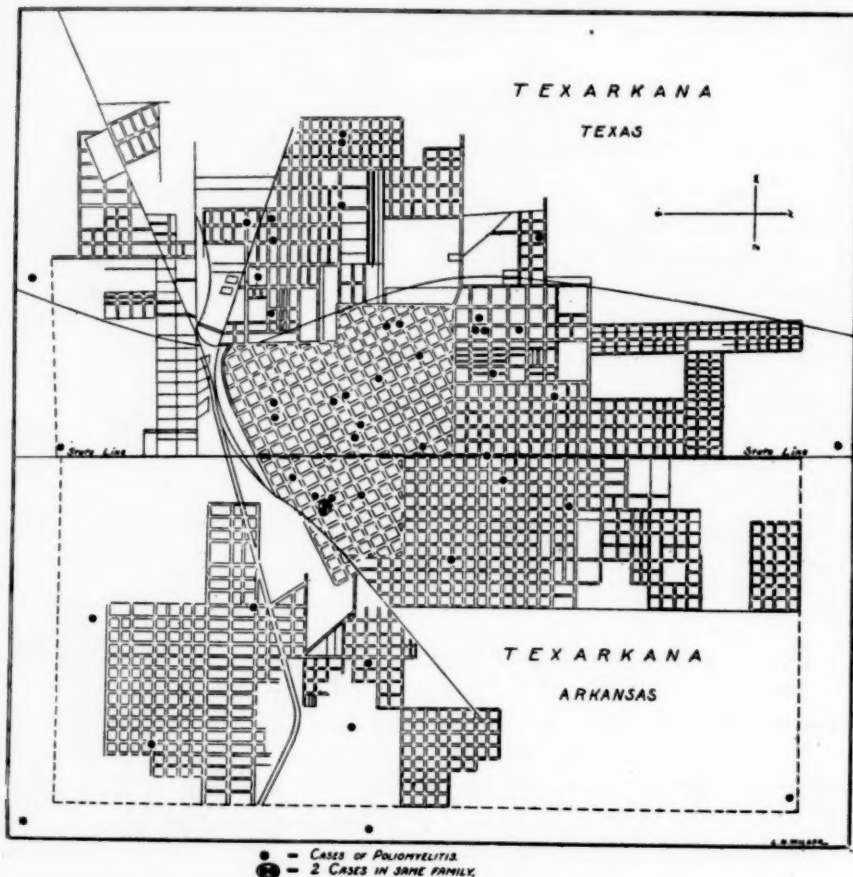


FIG. 1.

In 129 of the cases the age was ascertained. Eighty-eight per cent were under the school age of 6 years. Sixty-two per cent were under 3 years of age. In 82 families in which the number and ages of the children in each family were learned, the total number of children was 315. In 62 of the 82 families the youngest child was attacked. In 14 out of the 82 it was the next to the youngest child. In one instance there were three cases in the same family. In three instances there were two, and in each of the other 139 families there was but one case.

Part paralyzed.

	Cases.		Cases.
Right arm alone.....	2	Arm, both legs.....	1
Left arm alone.....	6	Left face.....	1
Both arms.....	2	Face, leg.....	1
Right leg alone.....	13	Left face, left leg.....	1
Left leg alone.....	17	Face, right arm, right leg.....	1
Leg alone.....	5	Ptosis, right face.....	1
Both legs alone.....	26	Ptosis, both legs.....	1
Both feet.....	1	Right eye, legs.....	1
All extremities.....	11	Neck.....	1
Right arm, right leg.....	2	Neck, arm.....	1
Right arm, left leg.....	2	Neck, right arm.....	1
Right arm, both feet.....	1	Neck, both legs.....	1
Left arm, left leg.....	6	Back, both legs.....	1
Left arm, right leg.....	1	Deglutition.....	4
Left arm, both legs.....	1	Deglutition and respiration.....	2
Left arm, both feet.....	1	Deglutition face, right arm, left leg..	1
Arm, leg.....	2		

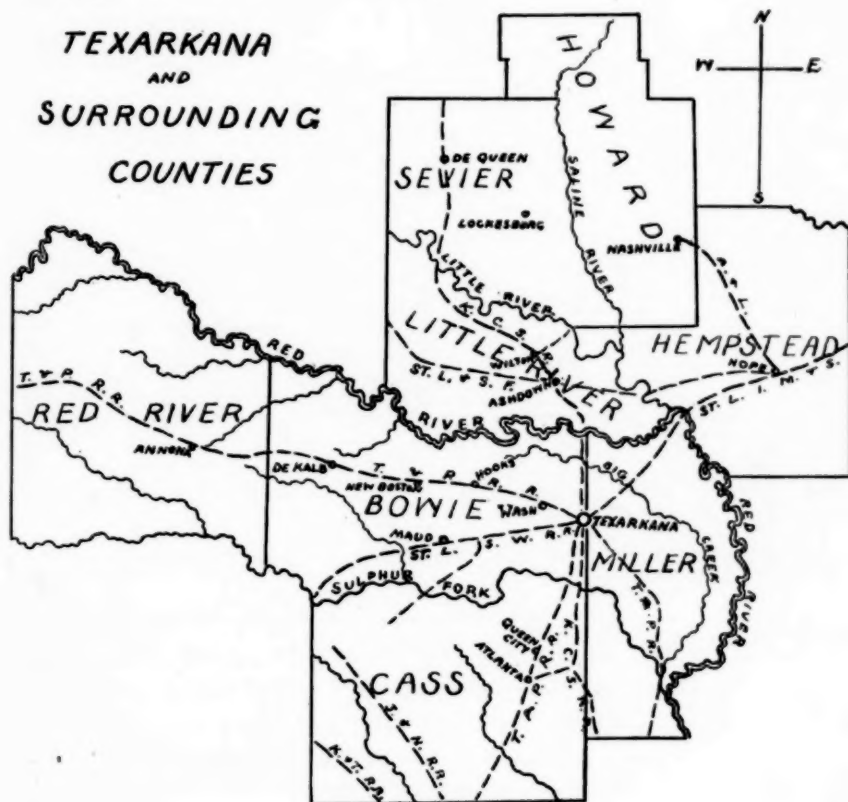


FIG. 2.

The legs were more frequently paralyzed than the arms. In 119 cases in which the part paralyzed was determined, the arms participated 42 times and the legs 98. Five of the seven cases in which there was paralysis of the muscles of deglutition resulted fatally.

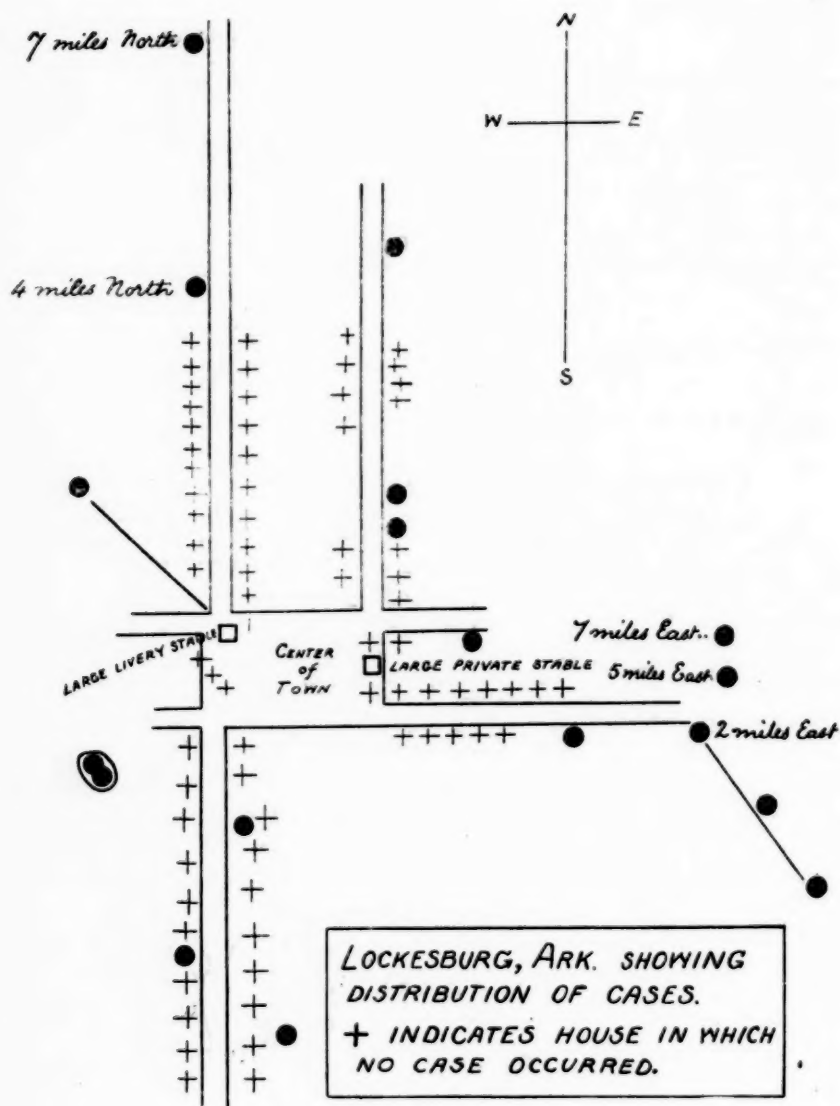


FIG. 3.

August 15, 1913

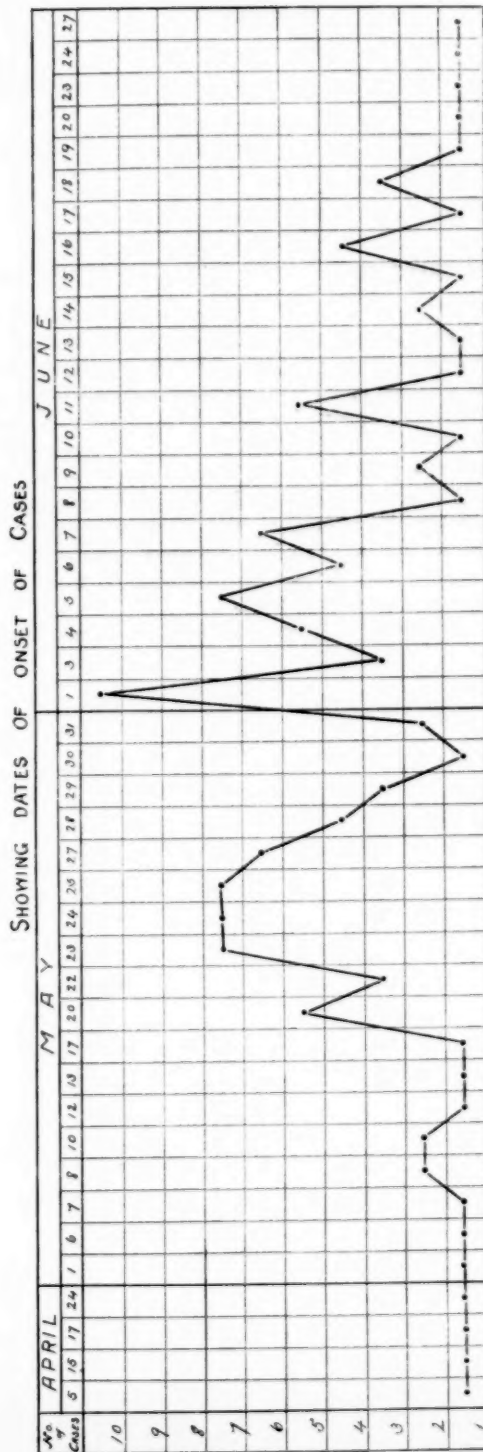


FIG. 4.

Case fatality.

	Number of cases.	Number of deaths.	Fatality rate per 100 cases.
White.....	124	8	6.4
Colored.....	19	7	36.8
Total.....	143	15	10.5

REGULATIONS FOR THE PREVENTION OF THE SPREAD OF POLIOMYELITIS, PUT INTO EFFECT JUNE 9 IN TEXARKANA.

(A) All cases of the disease are to be reported to the health officer.

(B) The patient is to be confined to a compartment thoroughly screened against flies and so confined for a period of three weeks from the onset of the disease. Only physicians and nurses shall be permitted within the screened compartment.

(C) Members of the family and others who have been in contact with the patient are to be confined to the premises during the quarantine period, with the exception of the breadwinner. All visitors are to be excluded from the premises.

(D) Disinfection of all articles of clothing and eating utensils coming in contact with the patient is to be accomplished by boiling immediately after use.

(E) A terminal disinfection of the house with formaldehyde is to be made on lifting the quarantine at the expiration of three weeks.

(F) All parts of the premises are to be maintained in a sanitary condition.

PREVALENCE OF DISEASE.

No health department, State or local, can effectively prevent or control disease without knowledge of when, where, and under what conditions cases are occurring.

IN CERTAIN STATES AND CITIES.

SMALLPOX.

Indiana—Evansville.

Acting Asst. Surg. Neary, of the Public Health Service, reported by telegraph that during the week ended August 9, 1913, 2 cases of smallpox had been notified in Evansville, Ind., making a total of 851 cases reported since October 1, 1912.

Miscellaneous State Reports.

Places.	Cases.	Deaths.	Places.	Cases.	Deaths.
Alabama (Mar. 1-31):			Alabama (May 1-31)—Contd.		
Counties—			Counties—Continued.		
Bibb.....	9	.....	Bibb.....	1	1
Blount.....	1	.....	Crenshaw.....	1	.....
Calhoun.....	2	.....	Dekalb.....	1	.....
Chambers.....	2	.....	Fayette.....	1	.....
Chilton.....	5	.....	Houston.....	2	.....
Cullman.....	4	.....	Jefferson.....	81	.....
Dallas.....	5	.....	Macon.....	5	.....
Etowah.....	1	.....	Mobile.....	2	.....
Hale.....	2	.....	Monroe.....	2	.....
Henry.....	1	.....	Montgomery.....	11	.....
Jefferson.....	23	.....	Morgan.....	2	.....
Marshall.....	8	.....	Perry.....	1	.....
Mobile.....	8	.....	Shelby.....	1	.....
Montgomery.....	6	.....	Talladega.....	1	.....
Pike.....	5	.....	Tallapoosa.....	2	.....
Shelby.....	3	.....	Tuscaloosa.....	3	.....
St. Clair.....	12	.....	Washington.....	1	.....
Talladega.....	2	.....		
Tuscaloosa.....	10	.....	Total.....	130	1
Walker.....	1	.....		
Total.....	105	.....	Alabama (June 1-30):		
Alabama (Apr. 1-30):			Counties—		
Counties—			Calhoun.....	1	.....
Bibb.....	14	.....	Clarke.....	5	.....
Calhoun.....	3	.....	Dallas.....	2	.....
Chambers.....	2	.....	Dekalb.....	2	.....
Chilton.....	3	.....	Houston.....	2	.....
Escambia.....	13	.....	Jefferson.....	70	.....
Etowah.....	1	.....	Madison.....	2	.....
Jefferson.....	27	.....	Shelby.....	1	.....
Lamar.....	11	.....	St. Clair.....	5	.....
Lee.....	1	.....	Sumter.....	4	.....
Madison.....	1	.....	Tallapoosa.....	1	.....
Morgan.....	2	.....	Tuscaloosa.....	15	1
Shelby.....	2	.....		
Tallapoosa.....	4	.....	Total.....	110	1
Tuscaloosa.....	11	.....	Arizona (July 1-31):		
Wilcox.....	3	.....	County—		
Total.....	98	.....	Maricopa.....	8	.....
Alabama (May 1-31):			Maine (July 1-31):		
Counties—			Counties—		
Autauga.....	1	.....	Cumberland.....	3	.....
Baldwin.....	11	.....	Waldo.....	5	.....
			York.....	2	.....
			Total.....	10	.....

SMALLPOX—Continued.**City Reports for Week Ended July 26, 1913.**

Places.	Cases.	Deaths.	Places.	Cases.	Deaths.
Alameda, Cal.....	1	.....	Portsmouth, Va.....	2	.....
Ann Arbor, Mich.....	1	.....	Richmond, Va.....	1	.....
Columbus, Ohio.....	2	.....	St. Louis, Mo.....	1	.....
Knoxville, Tenn.....	2	.....	San Francisco, Cal.....	2	.....
Lexington, Ky.....	4	.....	Spokane, Wash.....	1	.....
Los Angeles, Cal.....	1	.....	Toledo, Ohio.....	9	.....
Marinette, Wis.....	1	.....		

TYPHOID FEVER.**Indiana—Evansville.**

Acting Asst. Surg. Neary, of the Public Health Service, reported by telegraph that during the week ended August 9, 1913, 18 cases of typhoid fever had been notified in Evansville, Ind., making a total of 189 cases reported since June 14, 1913.

CEREBROSPINAL MENINGITIS.**Cases and Deaths Reported by Cities for Week Ended July 26, 1913.**

Places.	Cases.	Deaths.	Places.	Cases.	Deaths.
Baltimore, Md.....	1	1	Philadelphia, Pa.....	2	.....
Bayonne, N. J.....	1	1	Providence, R. I.....	1	1
Boston, Mass.....	1	.....	St. Joseph, Mo.....	2	.....
Chicago, Ill.....	1	.....	St. Louis, Mo.....	1	1
Cleveland, Ohio.....	2	1	San Francisco, Cal.....	1	.....
Los Angeles, Cal.....	3	.....	Springfield, Ill.....	.....	2
Lowell, Mass.....	1	.....	Washington, D. C.....	.....	1
New Orleans, La.....	1	.....		

POLIOMYELITIS (INFANTILE PARALYSIS).**California—San Francisco.**

Surg. Long, of the Public Health Service, reported by telegraph that during the week ended August 9, 1913, 1 case of poliomyelitis had been notified in San Francisco, Cal.

PLAGUE.**Rats Collected and Examined.**

Places.	Week ended—	Found dead.	Total collected.	Examined.	Found infected.
California:					
Cities—					
Oakland.....	July 26, 1913	41	610	400	.....
Berkeley.....	do.....	6	171	109	.....
San Francisco.....	do.....	5	2,013	1,448	.....
Washington:					
City—					
Seattle.....	do.....	.....	849	778	.....

¹ Rats taken from steamships: Tenyo Maru, 79; Iaqua, 14.

PLAGUE—Continued.**California—Squirrels Collected and Examined.**

During the week ended July 26, 1913, ground squirrels were examined for plague infection as follows: Alameda County, 121; Contra Costa County, 328; Santa Clara County, 2; total, 452.

Plague-Infected Squirrels Found.

Of the squirrels examined during the week ended July 26, 1913, 21 from Contra Costa County were found to be plague infected.

ERYSIPELAS.**Cases and Deaths Reported by Cities for Week Ended July 26, 1913.**

Places.	Cases.	Deaths.	Places.	Cases.	Deaths.
Chicago, Ill.....	3	1	Norristown, Pa.....	1	
Cincinnati, Ohio.....	1	1	Philadelphia, Pa.....	1	1
Cleveland, Ohio.....	5		Providence, R. I.....		1
Concord, N. H.....		1	Rutland, Vt.....	1	
Dayton, Ohio.....	1		Sacramento, Cal.....	1	
Erie, Pa.....	1		St. Louis, Mo.....	1	
Harrisburg, Pa.....	1		San Francisco, Cal.....	4	
Jersey City, N. J.....		2	Springfield, Mass.....		1
McKeesport, Pa.....	1		Trenton, N. J.....		1
Milwaukee, Wis.....	1				

LEPROSY.**Missouri—St. Louis.**

Surg. Carrington, of the Public Health Service, reported that on August 6, 1913, a case of leprosy had been notified at St. Louis, Mo., in the person of an ex-soldier, G. O. H., aged 44 years, a native of Illinois, who had served in the Army at Cebu, P. I., in 1900, at which time there was a leper colony near the Army post. The diagnosis had been verified bacteriologically and the patient had been removed to the municipal quarantine hospital.

PELLAGRA.**California—San Francisco.**

Surg. Long, of the Public Health Service, reported by telegraph the presence of 2 cases of pellagra in San Francisco, Cal., August 7, 1913.

Tennessee Report for June, 1913.

The State Board of Health of Tennessee reported that during the month of June, 1913, 105 cases of pellagra had been notified in Tennessee.

PELLAGRA—Continued.**Cases and Deaths Reported by Cities for Week Ended July 26, 1913.**

Places.	Cases.	Deaths.	Places.	Cases.	Deaths.
Austin, Tex.....		1	Montgomery, Ala.....	1	2
Baltimore, Md.....		1	Philadelphia, Pa.....		1
Chicago, Ill.....		1	Wilmington, N. C.....		2
Los Angeles, Cal.....		1			

PNEUMONIA.**Cases and Deaths Reported by Cities for Week Ended July 26, 1913.**

Places.	Cases.	Deaths.	Places.	Cases.	Deaths.
Alameda, Cal.....	1		Lancaster, Pa.....	2	
Binghamton, N. Y.....	1		Manchester, N. H.....	3	3
Chicago, Ill.....	13	36	Philadelphia, Pa.....	19	23
Cleveland, Ohio.....	9	8	San Francisco, Cal.....	8	
Galesburg, Ill.....	1	1	Schenectady, N. Y.....	1	1

RABIES.**California—Los Angeles.**

Senior Surg. Brooks, of the Public Health Service, reported by telegraph that during the week ended August 9, 1913, one fatal case of rabies had been notified in Los Angeles, Cal.

Alameda, Cal.—Rabies in Animals.

Surg. Long, of the Public Health Service, reported by telegraph that during the week ended August 9, 1913, 1 case of canine rabies had been reported in Alameda, Cal.

TETANUS.

During the week ended July 26, 1913, tetanus was reported by cities as follows: Baltimore, Md., 1 death; Wilkes-Barre, Pa., 2 deaths; Worcester, Mass., 1 case with 1 death.

TYPHUS FEVER.**Washington, D. C.**

Surg. Goldberger, of the Public Health Service, reported August 2, 1913, the presence of a case of typhus fever at the Garfield Hospital, Washington, D. C. The patient is a girl 12 years of age, Bohemian parentage, who lives on Bates Road, Brookland. She had been taken sick rather abruptly with headache and backache July 18. Eruption was first noted July 22. Since admission to hospital the temperature has been continuous, running between 103° and 104° F. On August 2, the fifteenth day of illness, the temperature abruptly dropped to 100.2°, apparently the beginning of the critical drop. The typical eruption has been profuse, and extended over the limbs, trunk, and face.

SCARLET FEVER, MEASLES, DIPHTHERIA, AND TUBERCULOSIS.

Cases and Deaths Reported by Cities for Week Ended July 26, 1913.

Cities.	Population, United States census 1910.	Total deaths from all causes.	Diph- theria.		Measles.		Scarlet fever.		Tul- er- culosis.	
			Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
Over 500,000 inhabitants:										
Baltimore, Md.	558,485	199	7	1	12	1	9	1	29	17
Boston, Mass.	670,585	198	31	2	31	3	12		54	16
Chicago, Ill.	2,185,283	559	93	7	47	2	65	12	100	62
Cleveland, Ohio.	560,663	182	39	6	32	2	11	3	39	11
Philadelphia, Pa.	1,549,008	493	18	1	48	7	24	2	95	46
St. Louis, Mo.	687,029	220	22		4		7		51	14
From 300,000 to 500,000 inhabitants:										
Cincinnati, Ohio.	364,463	127	9		2		5		15	21
Los Angeles, Cal.	319,198	108	12				2		32	19
Milwaukee, Wis.	373,857	80	9	1	15	1	6		18	16
Newark, N. J.	347,469	118	11		33	3	3		20	10
New Orleans, La.	339,075	93	10	1	6				33	6
San Francisco, Cal.	416,912	133	2		1		3		17	14
Washington, D. C.	331,069	110	4		17		5		24	8
From 200,000 to 300,000 inhabitants:										
Jersey City, N. J.	267,779	66								6
Providence, R. I.	224,326	81	7	2	1		1		2	8
From 100,000 to 200,000 inhabitants:										
Bridgeport, Conn.	102,054	33			3		6	1	2	3
Cambridge, Mass.	104,839	23	2		4				7	4
Columbus, Ohio.	181,548	69	1		1		1		5	5
Dayton, Ohio.	116,577	37	1	1					4	
Fall River, Mass.	119,295		5	2	1	1	3	1	7	1
Grand Rapids, Mich.	112,571	21	6	1	4					3
Lowell, Mass.	106,294	47	5		6		1		4	2
Nashville, Tenn.	110,364	33							3	4
Oakland, Cal.	150,174		2						2	4
Richmond, Va.	127,628	39			1		1		4	6
Spokane, Wash.	104,402				2		2			3
Toledo, Ohio.	168,497	47	4	1	6		1			5
Worcester, Mass.	145,986	49	6		10				4	2
From 50,000 to 100,000 inhabitants:										
Altoona, Pa.	52,127	8	2	1			2		1	
Bayonne, N. J.	55,545	14	1		1		2		2	1
Brockton, Mass.	56,878	13	3	2	3		4		2	
Camden, N. J.	94,538		1		2		3		9	
Covington, Ky.	53,270		2							1
Elizabeth, N. J.	73,469	24	2						3	
Erie, Pa.	66,525	24	6		1				3	
Fort Wayne, Ind.	63,933	14	1		45		1	1		
Harrisburg, Pa.	64,186	13	1		4				5	4
Hartford, Conn.	98,915	28	6				3		8	4
Hoboken, N. J.	70,324				7		1		10	2
Houston, Tex.	78,800	24	1	1	1					4
Johnstown, Pa.	55,482	28	10	1	4		1	1		1
Kansas City, Kans.	82,331				1				7	
Lawrence, Mass.	85,892								1	3
Lynn, Mass.	89,336	21	1		2		2		2	1
Manchester, N. H.	70,063	29			1					
New Bedford, Mass.	96,652	32	3				1		5	1
Passaic, N. J.	54,773	21	1		3				1	
Pawtucket, R. I.	51,622						1			
Reading, Pa.	96,071	40	2		5		5			1
Saginaw, Mich.	50,510	10								
St. Joseph, Mo.	77,403	25			2				2	3
Schenectady, N. Y.	72,826	21			3	1	5	1	3	2
South Bend, Ind.	53,684	13	2							1
Springfield, Ill.	51,678	20								
Springfield, Mass.	88,926	19	1		1				3	2
Trenton, N. J.	96,815	50	2	2			3	1	4	3
Wilkes-Barre, Pa.	67,105	23	2		2				2	1
From 25,000 to 50,000 inhabitants:										
Atlantic City, N. J.	46,150	10			2				1	
Aurora, Ill.	29,807	6	2	1			1			
Austin, Tex.	29,860	13					11	1		2
Binghamton, N. Y.	48,443	51			13	1			5	
Chelsea, Mass.	32,452	14	3		2		3			1
Chicopee, Mass.	25,401	8					1		2	

SCARLET FEVER, MEASLES, DIPHTHERIA, AND TUBERCULOSIS—Contd.

Cases and Deaths Reported by Cities for Week Ended July 26, 1913—Contd.

Cities.	Population, United States census 1910.	Total deaths from all causes.	Diphtheria.		Measles.		Scarlet fever.		Tubercu- losis.	
			Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
From 25,000 to 50,000 inhabitants—Continued.										
Danville, Ill.	27,871	1								
East Orange, N. J.	34,371						1			
Elmira, N. Y.	37,176	11	2							
Everett, Mass.	33,484				2				1	
Fitchburg, Mass.	37,826	8			7					1
Haverhill, Mass.	44,115	11	1		1				2	3
Knoxville, Tenn.	36,346	14			1					3
La Crosse, Wis.	30,417	8								1
Lancaster, Pa.	47,227		2						4	
Lexington, Ky.	35,069	23			1				8	5
Lima, Ohio	30,508	9			1					
Lynchburg, Va.	29,494	11							1	2
Malden, Mass.	44,404	7	1	1	1				2	1
McKeesport, Pa.	42,694	13	5	1	8		2			
Montgomery, Ala.	38,136	12	2				1		2	2
Newcastle, Pa.	36,280				1		1			
Newport, Ky.	30,309	7							2	2
Newton, Mass.	39,806	8			1					
Niagara Falls, N. Y.	30,445	12								
Norristown, Pa.	27,875	6	1		1				1	
Orange, N. J.	29,630	13			3					
Pasadena, Cal.	30,291	4							2	
Pittsfield, Mass.	32,121	14			1		1		1	
Portsmouth, Va.	33,190	8	1							1
Racine, Wis.	38,602	8	3		1					
Roanoke, Va.	34,874	17								1
Sacramento, Cal.	44,606	13								5
San Diego, Cal.	39,578	2							2	2
South Omaha, Nebr.	26,259	7								
Springfield, Ohio.	46,921		4		1		1			
Superior, Wis.	40,384	8	1						2	1
Taunton, Mass.	34,259	10			5		1		1	1
Waltham, Mass.	27,834	3							1	2
West Hoboken, N. J.	35,403		1				2		1	
Williamsport, Pa.	31,860	3					1			
Wilmington, N. C.	25,748	15	1		1					
York, Pa.	44,750						1			
Less than 25,000 inhabitants:										
Alameda, Cal.	23,833	6								1
Ann Arbor, Mich.	14,817	8			1				6	
Beaver Falls, Pa.	12,191		1							
Biddeford, Me.	17,079	12	1		1		1			2
Bradford, Pa.	17,759				1		2			
Cambridge, Ohio.	17,327	3								
Clinton, Mass.	13,075	2								
Concord, N. H.	21,477	12	1	1	3					
Concord, N. H.	21,839	4								1
Cumberland, Md.	11,616	6			2				1	
Dunkirk, N. Y.	150				1					
Fountain, Colo.	22,089	4								
Galesburg, Ill.	26,121	7								
Gloucester, Mass.	14,489	3								
Harrison, N. J.	18,659	6	2		2				1	1
Kearney, N. J.	20,081	8								1
La Fayette, Ind.	16,195	2					1			
Marinette, Wis.	14,759	1			1					
Marlboro, Mass.	23,830	2								
Massillon, Ohio	23,150	3					2			
Medford, Mass.	15,715	2					1			
Melrose, Mass.	24,190	6					1			2
Moline, Ill.	21,450	5	1						1	1
Montclair, N. J.	12,507	6								
Morristown, N. J.	18,857	7								
Nanticoke, Pa.	19,240	6								1
Newburyport, Mass.	22,019	5							1	1
North Adams, Mass.	23,310	3							1	1
Northampton, Mass.	23,550	4					5	1		
Plainfield, N. J.	6,719									
Rutland, Vt.	13,534	5								1
Saratoga Springs, N. Y.	13,241	11							1	1
South Bethlehem, Pa.	14,474	5			1					
Steelton, Pa.	15,594	8			1				3	
Wilksburg, Pa.										

IN INSULAR POSSESSIONS.

HAWAII.

Examination of Rodents.

Rats and mongoose have been examined in Hawaii as follows: Week ended July 12, 1913—Hilo, 1,560; Honokaa, 1,442. No plague-infected rodent was found.

SUMMARY, YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1913.

During the period from July 1, 1912, to June 30, 1913, rats and mongoose were examined at Hilo and Honokaa as follows: Hilo, 50,595, with 3 rodents found plague infected; Honokaa, 93,042, with 17 rodents found plague infected.

(1705)



FOREIGN REPORTS.

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

Cholera.

Cholera was reported present in Hungary July 31, 1913, 5 cases with 3 deaths having been notified at Temessziget, district of Kevevara.

CHINA.

Hongkong—Plague—Plague-Infected Rats.

During the week ended June 21, 1913, there were notified at Hongkong 22 cases of plague with 17 deaths.

During the same period there were examined for plague infection 2,584 rats, of which number 9 were found to be plague infected.

On August 8 Consul General Anderson reported by telegraph the occurrence at Hongkong of 23 cases of plague, and on August 12, 14 cases.

Hongkong—Cholera.

On August 12, 1913, 10 cases of cholera with 9 deaths were notified at Hongkong.

CUBA.

Habana—Transmissible Diseases.

JULY 21-31, 1913.

Diseases.	New cases.	Deaths.	Remain- ing under treat- ment.
Leprosy.....	1	1	249
Malaria.....	4	1	2
Typhoid fever.....	17	2	40
Diphtheria.....	16	1	11
Scarlet fever.....	12	1	18
Measles.....	33		35
Varicella.....			14
Tetanus in the new born.....	1	1	
Paratyphoid fever.....	2		3

¹ From Pasaje Tome-Cerro.

² One from Guines and the other from Habana.

Quarantine Against Ports in Uruguay.

On account of the occurrence of plague in Montevideo quarantine was declared at Habana, August 1, 1913, against all ports in Uruguay, the period of detention being 7 days.

ECUADOR.**Plague—Yellow Fever.**

During the month of June, 1913, plague and yellow fever were reported in Ecuador as follows:

Plague.—At Guayaquil, 4 cases with 1 death.

Yellow fever.—Present in the district of Guayaquil, at Guayaquil, Milagro, Naranjito, and Babahoyo, with a total of 22 cases with 14 deaths.

JAPAN.**Communicable Diseases.**

The following statement of communicable diseases notified in Japan is for the Empire, exclusive of the island of Taiwan (Formosa):

MONTH OF MAY, 1913.

Diseases.	Cases.	Deaths.	Diseases.	Cases.	Deaths.
Diphtheria.....	1,495	377	Scarlet fever.....	138	16
Dysentery.....	282	65	Smallpox.....	¹ 11	2
Paratyphoid fever.....	206	23	Typhoid fever.....	1,355	250

¹ Of the smallpox cases, 7 occurred in Nagasaki-ken, 2 in O-Ita-ken, 1 each in Tokyo and Kanagawa-ken, and 1 death each in Tokyo and Nagasaki-ken.

MEXICO.**Yellow Fever.**

During the week ended July 19, 1913, there were notified in Campeche 2 cases of yellow fever with 1 death.

ROUMANIA.**Cholera.**

Five cases of cholera with 1 death were notified August 1, 1913, in the vicinity of Bucharest.

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.**Singapore—Cholera.**

Two fatal cases of cholera were notified at Singapore July 15, 1913.

CHOLERA, YELLOW FEVER, PLAGUE, AND SMALLPOX.**Reports Received During Week Ended Aug. 15, 1913.****CHOLERA.**

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Austria-Hungary:				
Hungary—				
Temessziget.....	July 31.....	5	3	Kevevera district.
China:				
Hongkong.....	Aug. 12.....	10	9	
Dutch East Indies:				
Java—				
Batavia.....	June 22-28.....	49	36	2 fatal cases among Europeans.
India:				
Bassein.....	June 15-21.....	5	4	
Bombay.....	June 30-July 5.....	2	1	
Calcutta.....	June 8-21.....		74	
Indo-China.....				Total, Jan. 1-May 20: Cases, 79; deaths, 54.
Roumania.....	Aug. 1.....	5	1	In vicinity of Bucharest.
Servia.....				July 19 epidemic.
Belgrade.....	July 19.....			Epidemic among the military and civilians.
Nisch.....	do.....	14		
Piot.....	do.....	8		
Straits Settlements:				
Singapore.....	July 13-14.....	2		
Turkey in Europe:				
Saloniki (Macedonia).....				July 19-Aug. 8 epidemic.
Saloniki.....	July 7-13.....	5	6	Among civilians.

YELLOW FEVER.

Brazil:				
Bahia.....	May 11-June 21.....	15	7	
Manaos.....	June 30-July 5.....	6	6	
Ecuador:				
Babahoyo.....	June 1-30.....	1	1	
Bucay.....	do.....	2	2	
Guayaquil.....	do.....	7	4	
Milagro.....	do.....	9	4	
Naranjito.....	do.....	3	3	
Mexico:				
Campeche.....	July 14-26.....	3	2	

PLAGUE.

Brazil:				
Bahia.....	May 11-21.....	31	25	
Chile:				
Iquique.....	July 1-12.....	3	1	
China:				
Hongkong.....				Aug. 8, 23 cases; Aug. 12, 14 cases.
Ecuador:				
Guayaquil.....	June 1-30.....	4	1	
India:				
Bombay.....	June 30-July 5.....	17	15	
Calcutta.....	June 8-21.....		49	
Indo-China.....				Total Jan. 1-May 20: Cases, 1,927; deaths, 1,875.
Japan:				
Kagi.....	June 15-21.....	5	5	
Do.....	June 22-28.....	8	6	
Peru:				
Trujillo.....				July 8, 3 cases in the lazaretto.
Siam:				
Korat.....	Mar. 21-31.....			Epidemic.
Straits Settlements:				
Singapore.....	June 15-21.....	1	1	
Turkey in Asia:				
Basra.....	July 14-21.....	1	1	

CHOLERA, YELLOW FEVER, PLAGUE, AND SMALLPOX—Continued.**Reports Received During Week Ended Aug. 15, 1913—Continued.****SMALLPOX.**

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Argentina:				
Buenos Aires.....	May 1-31.....		5	
Austria-Hungary:				
Coastland.....	July 6-12.....	1		
Galicia.....	do.....	1		
Krain.....	do.....	1		
Brazil:				
Bahia.....	May 11-June 21....	8	1	
Para.....	July 6-19.....	16	10	
Rio de Janeiro.....	June 8-28.....	33	7	
Canada:				
Montreal.....	July 27-Aug. 2....	1		
Quebec.....	July 26-Aug. 2....	1		
Sydney.....	July 14-Aug. 2....	2		Case July 14 from s. s. Hartlepool from Marseille.
Toronto.....	July 26-Aug. 2....	1		
Chile:				
Valparaiso.....	July 12.....			Present
China:				
Shanghai.....	July 1-6.....	1		
Dutch East Indies:				
Java—				
Batavia.....	June 22-28.....	1		
Egypt:				
Alexandria.....	July 9-15.....	3	2	
Cairo.....	June 25-July 1....	3	1	
France:				
Paris.....	July 6-12.....	3		
Germany:				
Kehl.....	June 30.....	1	1	
Japan.....				Total Jan. 1-May 25: Cases, 22; deaths, 5. May 1-31: Cases, 11; deaths, 2.
Kanagawa ken.....	May 1-31.....	1		
Nagasaki ken.....	do.....	7	1	Including 3 cases previously reported.
Oita ken.....	do.....	2		
Tokio.....	do.....	1	1	
Mexico:				
Chihuahua.....	May 26-Aug. 2....		7	
Guadalajara.....	July 6-19.....	16		
Hermosillo.....	July 1-3.....	11	9	
Mexico.....	June 8-21.....	39	25	
Newfoundland:				
St. Johns.....	July 20-26.....	2		
Portugal:				
Lisbon.....	July 6-19.....	8	2	
Russia:				
Odesa.....	do.....	11	5	
Switzerland:				
Basel.....	June 22-July 19....	9		
Turkey in Europe:				
Constantinople.....	July 6-19.....		8	

Reports Received from June 28 to August 8, 1913.**CHOLERA.**

Dutch East Indies:				
Java—				
Batavia.....	May 18-June 21....	159	122	And Tanjong-Priok, May 25-June 21, 6 cases among Europeans.
Madison, Province.....	Apr. 22-28.....	1	1	
Sibiru.....	Mar. 24-Apr. 27....	117	104	
India:				
Bassein.....	May 4-June 14.....	24	18	
Calcutta.....	Apr. 27-June 7....		246	
Bombay.....	May 25-June 14....	4	3	
Madras.....	June 15-21.....	1		
Moulmine.....	May 4-June 14.....	6	6	
Rangoon.....	May 1-31.....	3	1	
Servia:				
Belgrade.....	July 8-10.....	50		Among prisoners from Saloniki (Macedonia.)

CHOLERA, YELLOW FEVER, PLAGUE, AND SMALLPOX—Continued.**Reports Received from June 28 to August 8, 1913—Continued.****CHOLERA—Continued.**

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Siam:				
Bangkok.....	Mar. 23-May 17.....	.....	7	
Turkey in Europe:				
Saloniki (Macedonia).....	.....	.....	.....	June 22, abating; July 10, still present in Kavalla, Drama, Orfana, Serres, and Stroumitza.
Turkey in Asia:				
Smyrna.....	July 31.....	.....	.....	Present.

YELLOW FEVER.

Brazil:				
Pernambuco.....	May 1-June 15.....	.....	2	
Rio de Janeiro.....	May 25-31.....	1	.....
Do.....	June 1-7.....	1	1	July 8, 2 fatal cases.
Cuba:				
Habana.....	July 16.....	.....	.....	1 case on s. s. Hydra, which left Manaoas June 17, Para June 21. Four deaths occurred in voyage: 2 at Manaoas, 1 at Guantanamo, and 1 at Cienfuegos.
Ecuador:				
Babahoyo.....	June 1-30.....	1	1	
Bucay.....	.....do.....	2	2	
Duran.....	May 1-31.....	1	.....
Guayaquil.....	May 1-June 30.....	22	15	
Milagro.....	.....do.....	17	8	
Naranjito.....	.....do.....	4	4	
Mexico:				
Campeche.....	May 25-31.....	1	1	1 fatal case to June 7 reported on page 1373, Part I.
Southern Nigeria:				
Lagos.....	May 12.....	1	.....	July 23, present.
Worri.....	June 1-30.....	.....	.....	Present.
Venezuela:				
Caracas.....	Feb. 1-28.....	1	.....
Do.....	June 18.....	1	.....	From Valencia.

PLAGUE.

Arabia:				
Aden.....	June 3-25.....	8	4	Total Apr. 9-June 25: Cases 81, deaths 59.
British East Africa.....	May 15-June 12.....	.....	.....	1 death. Report from Apr. 15-May 14 not received.
Kisumu.....	.....do.....	3	.....
Mombasa.....	.....do.....	10	.....
Nairobi.....	.....do.....	2	.....
Chile:				
Iquique.....	May 11-June 28.....	12	4	June 8, 2 cases with 1 death.
China.....				May 18-June 14, still present in Ampo, Chaoyang, Fungshun, Kityang, Puning, Ta-pu, and other points along the railway.
Amoy.....	June 15-21.....	.....	50	May 25-June 7, 10 to 20 deaths daily.
Kulangsu.....	Jan. 1-May 24.....	.....	29	June 7, 1 or 2 deaths daily.
Canton.....				May 1-15, 60 to 70 fatal cases in the eastern part. Apr. 10-May 22, 300 fatal cases in the Sun-ninger district.
Hongkong.....	May 18-June 28.....	115	97	July 31: Cases, 25.
Kaochow.....	Apr. 10-May 22.....	.....	.....	10 deaths daily.
Shanghai.....	June 1-15.....	7	7	Among natives.
Dutch East Africa:				
Districts—				
Usmawo.....				Present.
Misungi.....	Mar. 15-May 10.....	.....	.....	Do.
Nora.....	.....do.....	.....	.....	Do.
Urima.....	.....do.....	.....	.....
Muanza.....	Mar. 15-May 20.....	251	223	

CHOLERA, YELLOW FEVER, PLAGUE, AND SMALLPOX—Continued.**Reports Received from June 28 to August 8, 1913—Continued.****PLAGUE—Continued**

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Dutch East Indies:				
Java—				
Districts—				
Kederi.....	Apr. 1-May 31.....	214	97	
Malang.....	do.....	1,002	972	
Madioen.....	do.....	88	83	
Surabaya.....	do.....	37	34	
Ecuador:				
Guayaquil.....	May 1-June 30.....	13	3	
Milagro.....	do.....	1	1	
Egypt.....				Total, Jan. 1-July 10: Cases, 526; deaths, 249. June 13-July 10: Cases, 63; deaths, 27.
Alexandria.....	May 28-July 8.....	12	7	
Port Said.....	June 2-July 9.....	4	1	
Provinces—				
Behera.....	June 13-July 9.....	3	1	
Fayoum.....	May 30-July 9.....	39	13	
Galloubeh.....	May 21-June 10.....	4	1	
Garbieh.....	May 27-July 8.....	27	28	Jan. 1-May 26: Cases, 12; deaths, 5.
Gizeh.....	May 29-July 1.....	6	1	
Memouf.....	May 28-June 12.....	1	1	Jan. 1-May 26: Cases, 51; deaths, 24.
Minieh.....	May 30-July 10.....	21	7	
India:				
Bombay.....	May 18-June 28.....	465	402	
Calcutta.....	Apr. 27-June 7.....		196	
Karachi.....	May 18-June 28.....	124	110	
Rangoon.....	May 1-31.....	51	48	
Japan:				
Taiwan—				
Kagi.....	June 1-21.....	27	23	
Mauritius.....	Apr. 18-May 10.....	3	3	
Persia.....				June 5, in Kermanschah Province, 150 cases, at Caravadeh, Harounabad, and Loud. June 11 present in vicinity of Abassabad.
Ardilan, Province.....	June 11.....		3	
Djame-Chouran.....	May 31.....	7	6	
Faizabad.....	June 11.....		3	
Gommi.....	do.....		11	
Mahi-Dacht.....	June 4.....	2	2	
Taybat.....	June 11.....		3	
Zeviry.....	May 31.....	4	3	
Peru:				
Departments—				
Arequipa—				
Mollendo.....	Apr. 28-June 8.....	5	2	
Libertad—				
Chilayo.....	do.....	1	1	
San Pedro.....	do.....	1	1	
Trujillo.....	May 19-June 8.....			Present. Salaverry, June 4-17, 2 cases.
Lima.....	do.....	6		
Philippine Islands:				
Manila.....	May 11-24.....	3		
Russia:				
Astrakhan—				
Tsarev.....	June 3-10.....		9	Pneumonic form.
Siam:				
Bangkok.....	Mar. 23-Apr. 19.....		4	
Uruguay:				
Montevideo.....				July 28, present.

SMALLPOX.

Algeria:			
Departments—			
Algiers.....	May 1-31.....	1	
Constantine.....	Apr. 1-May 31.....	21	
Oran.....	May 1-31.....	25	
Arabia:			
Aden.....	June 3-9.....	1	
Argentina:			
Buenos Aires.....	Apr. 1-30.....		2

CHOLERA, YELLOW FEVER, PLAGUE, AND SMALLPOX—Continued.**Reports Received from June 28 to August 8, 1913—Continued.****SMALLPOX—Continued.**

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Australia:				
Sydney.....	July 7.....			Present.
Austria-Hungary:				
Fiume.....	May 27-July 7.....	19	1	
Trieste.....	June 1-July 5.....	3		Case June 14 from Patras.
Belgium:				
Antwerp.....	July 1-7.....	1		
Brazil:				
Manaos.....	June 15-21.....	1		
Para.....	June 15-July 5.....	17	9	
Pernambuco.....	May 1-June 15.....		70	
Rio de Janeiro.....	May 4-June 7.....	22	5	
Canada:				
Provinces—				
British Columbia—				
Vancouver.....	June 8-14.....	1		
Manitoba—				
Winnipeg.....	June 15-July 19.....	13		
Ontario—				
Fort William.....	June 10-30.....	4		
Ottawa.....	June 8-July 12.....	7		
Toronto.....	June 16-July 26.....	8		
Quebec—				
Grosse Isle Quarantine.....	June 20.....	1	1	In steerage.
Quebec.....	June 8-14.....	2		
Montreal.....	July 6-26.....	14	1	
St. Johns.....	May 25-July 5.....	4		
Chile:				
Iquique.....	June 1-21.....	2		
Santiago.....	June 15-29.....			Present.
China:				
Amoy.....	May 25-June 7.....			Do.
Kulangsu.....	May 25-31.....			Do.
Hongkong.....	May 18-June 14.....	9	7	
Nanking.....	May 11-21.....			Do.
Shanghai.....	May 19-July 29.....	6	43	Deaths among natives.
Tientsin.....	June 8-14.....		1	
Dutch East Indies:				
Surabaya.....	May 11-31.....	4		
Egypt:				
Alexandria.....	May 28-July 8.....	18	12	
Cairo.....	May 14-June 24.....	26	4	
France:				
Lyon.....	June 23-29.....		1	
Marseille.....	May 1-June 30.....		12	
Paris.....	May 25-July 5.....	14		
Germany.....				Total June 8-July 12: Cases 4.
Great Britain:				
Liverpool.....	May 25-June 14.....	3		
Greece:				
Patras.....	June 9-July 13.....		5	
India:				
Bombay.....	May 26-June 28.....	43	37	
Karachi.....	May 25-31.....	9		
Madras.....	May 24-June 21.....	6	6	
Rangoon.....	May 1-31.....	28	12	
Italy:				
Rome.....	Jan. 5-11.....	1	1	
Japan:				
Kobe.....	June 23-29.....	1		
Tokyo.....	June 18.....	1		
Hokkaido.....	Apr. 1-30.....	1		
Luxemburg:				
Esch.....	May 17-31.....	2		
Mauritius.....	Apr. 13-June 7.....	793	86	
Mexico:				
Acapulco.....	May 25-July 12.....		4	
Agualcalientes.....	June 9-July 20.....		16	
Chihuahua.....	June 23-29.....		1	
Guadalajara.....	June 8-July 5.....	7		
Hermosillo.....	June 7-July 19.....	82	62	Among troops.
Manzanillo.....	July 18.....			Present.
Mexico.....	Apr. 20-May 10.....	42	28	
Monterey.....	June 9-July 13.....		6	
San Luis Potosi.....	Apr. 27-May 17.....	5	3	
Vernacruz.....	June 16-July 6.....	9	2	

CHOLERA, YELLOW FEVER, PLAGUE, AND SMALLPOX—Continued.**Reports Received from June 28 to August 8, 1913—Continued.****SMALLPOX—Continued.**

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks
Newfoundland:				
St. Johns	June 15-July 16...	22		
Portugal:				
Lisbon	May 25-July 5....	33		
Russia:				
Batoum	Apr. 1-30	1		
Libau	June 2-July 6	1	1	
Moscow	May 18-July 5....	59	17	
Odessa	June 8-21	30	5	
Riga	June 22-28	6		
St. Petersburg	May 18-July 5....	13		
Siberia—				
Vladivostok	May 7-13	2		
Warsaw	Feb. 23-May 3....	27	10	
Samoa:				
Apia				May 18, 1 death on transport Michael Jepson, from Hongkong, and to June 4, 4 cases transferred from this vessel to a lighter 3 miles east.
Servia:				
Belgrade	June 1-21	8	1	July 10, present in Dubotzi, Neresnitza, and Volui.
Siam:				
Bangkok	Mar. 23-May 17		5	
Spain:				
Almeria	June 1-30		2	
Barcelona	June 8-July 12		39	
Cadiz	May 1-31		2	
Madrid	June 1-30		13	
Valencia	June 1-28	2		
Straits Settlements:				
Singapore	May 4-10	1	1	
Switzerland:				
Cantons—				
Basel	June 1-21	12		
Zurich	May 18-24	1		From Paris.
Turkey in Asia:				
Beirut	May 25-July 5....	21	3	
Damascus	June 1-7			Present.
Mersina	May 25-31		2	
Smyrna	Apr. 26-May 31		27	
Turkey in Europe:				
Constantinople	June 1-July 5		30	
Saloniki	June 2-July 6	15	15	
Union of South Africa:				
Johannesburg	May 10-June 7	23		

SANITARY LEGISLATION.

STATE LAWS AND REGULATIONS PERTAINING TO PUBLIC HEALTH.

PORTO RICO.

Board of Health—Organization, Powers, and Duties—Health Officers. (Act 81, Mar. 14, 1912.)

SECTION 1. That the sanitation service in Porto Rico be, and is hereby, reorganized so as to be composed of a director of sanitation, an assistant director of sanitation, an insular board of health, and the necessary personnel for the various offices authorized by this law.

SEC. 2. That the director of sanitation shall be the head of the service of sanitation in the island, with power to supervise all the sanitary service in the island of Porto Rico.

SEC. 3. That the director of sanitation shall be a physician duly authorized to practice in the island and having practiced his profession for at least 5 years; he shall be appointed by the governor, with the approval of the executive council, and shall hold office during good behavior, at a salary of \$6,000 per annum, subject to removal by the governor for good cause. The director of sanitation shall not practice his profession of physician and surgeon.

SEC. 4. That the director of sanitation may cause to be removed to proper places designated by him any person sick with a quarantinable disease or any other rapidly spreading contagious or infectious disease, and shall have the control of public hospitals for the treatment of such cases. He may occupy, for the purpose of provisional hospitals, such buildings as may be necessary, without prejudice to the subsequent payment to the owner of an indemnity, the amount of which shall be determined in accordance with the procedure established by law in like actions; and he may cause proper care and attention to be given to the sick persons removed to the hospitals, at the expense of the insular government, as herein provided for, when it comes to his knowledge that such persons are too poor to defray the expenses of their attendance or when it is necessary to take care of them in the interests of the public health. No person suffering from a quarantinable or other rapidly spreading contagious or infectious disease shall be removed from a vessel, or from any other place set aside by competent authority for his isolation and treatment, without a written permit from the director of sanitation or the sanitary official placed in charge of such vessel or place by the director of sanitation. For the purpose of carrying out the duties prescribed by this section, the director of sanitation, or any duly authorized physician employed in the sanitary service, may enter at any time into private properties and dwellings for the inspection or examination of such premises, in accordance with the provisions of section 30 of this act.

SEC. 5. That in case of an epidemic, threatening the health of the island, the director of sanitation after consulting the insular board shall, with the approval of the governor, take such emergency action as may be necessary to suppress the same, and

all the expenses for personnel and material caused by the epidemic shall be borne by the insular government. The proceeds of all fines collected, by whatever authority, for the violation of the sanitary laws, or of the rules or regulations made pursuant thereto, shall be covered into the insular treasury, to create a special fund expendable only with the approval of the governor for sanitary service in suppressing epidemics.

SEC. 6. That the director of sanitation shall file an annual report with the governor of Porto Rico, for transmittal to the legislature, wherein he shall set forth the sanitary services that shall have been rendered and the sanitary conditions prevailing in the island of Porto Rico at the time.

SEC. 7. That the director of sanitation shall attend to all problems affecting public health, and shall publish suitable notices covering the prevailing diseases and epidemics.

SEC. 8. That the director of sanitation shall have the power to appoint, transfer, or dismiss for cause, with the approval of the governor, in accordance with the provisions of the civil-service act, employees whose appointments are not otherwise provided for in this act: *Provided*, That in order to appoint, transfer, or dismiss temporary employees, or to suspend any employee temporarily, said approval shall not be required.

SEC. 9. That the assistant director of sanitation shall be a physician duly authorized to practice, and having practiced his profession in the island for at least 5 years; he shall be appointed by the director of sanitation, shall perform such duties as may be assigned to him by the director, and shall act in his place as director of sanitation during the absence of the director: *Provided, however*, That the foregoing qualification as to practice in the island shall not be applicable with respect to the first appointment made in accordance with this section. He shall receive a salary of \$3,500 per annum, and shall not practice his profession.

SEC. 10. That the governor, by and with the consent of the executive council, shall appoint a board of health, to be known as the insular board of health and composed of the following members: Four physicians, one lawyer, and one chemical or pharmaceutical expert, authorized to practice and who have practiced their profession in the island for a period of at least five years, and one civil engineer with at least five years experience in sanitary engineering. The board of health at its first session shall choose its president, who shall be one of the physicians, and all members of the board of health shall hold office until their successors shall have been appointed and qualified.

SEC. 11. That the insular board of health shall hold regular meetings during the first week of each month, and such other meetings as may be required for the dispatch of business, written citation therefor being circulated by order of the president a reasonable time before the meeting. A majority of the members of the board shall constitute a quorum. In case there shall be no quorum, despite the fact that the members of the board have been given due notice one week in advance of said meeting, its transactions shall be valid if had with the attendance of three members. The members of the insular board of health shall receive a per diem compensation of \$5 when in attendance upon meetings.

SEC. 12. That it shall be the duty of the insular board of health to act as an advisory and legislative body in respect to all matters pertaining to the public health, and it shall prescribe all sanitary rules, regulations, and ordinances required by this act, which shall govern in all the municipalities of Porto Rico, with a view to preventing and suppressing contagious and epidemic diseases, destroying the vehicles of propagation of malarial fevers and tuberculosis and other transmissible diseases, and dealing with any other service affecting public health, such as the water service, food and beverages, construction of buildings within the towns, ventilation, drainage, and sanitary plumbing installations, hotels, inns, boarding houses, sleeping houses, cafés, restaurants, eating houses, canteens, tenement houses, private dwellings, houses in general, schools, factories, and workshops, dangerous, unhealthy, or uncomfortable

industrial establishments, slaughterhouses and slaughtering markets, meat markets, garbage, transportation of garbage and organic fertilizers, cleaning of cesspools and sinks, public ways, railroads, street railways, hospitals, maisons de santé, sanatoriums, animals and cattle, rural sanitation and hygiene, transmissible diseases, corpses, cemeteries, interments and disinterments, autopsies, embalmings, transportation of corpses, barber and hair-dressing shops and public-bath pavilions, dairies and milk depots.

It shall be the duty of the insular board of health to prescribe rules and regulations for governing conditions surrounding employees of the Government or of private parties, in so far as such regulation is necessary in the interest of public health, and of conditions to be maintained in dairies and bakeries, and in connection with the slaughter of animals for food, and governing the transportation of milk and other dairy products, bread and other bakery products, and meat and meat products; for the disposal of garbage and refuse of all kinds: *Provided*, That nothing in this section shall authorize the issuance of regulations that will deprive a member of the female sex of the privilege of selecting the physician who is to make examinations as to her physical condition. It shall define the class of sanitary appliances to be installed and maintained in public and private buildings, and prescribe rules and regulations for the burial, exhumation, and transportation of cadavers, and the regulations to be observed in respect to reporting, isolating, and treating infectious or contagious diseases, and guarding from contamination all streams from which water for drinking or domestic purposes is taken.

SEC. 13. That the director of sanitation shall submit to the executive council, for its consideration and approval, all rules and regulations prescribed by the insular board of health, indorsing thereon his views. The executive council may amend or alter such rules and regulations and return same to the director of sanitation for reconsideration by the insular board of health. If differences finally exist between the executive council and the insular board of health as to the rules and regulations which shall be put into effect, a conference committee shall be appointed by the presidents of both bodies, to consist of three members from the insular board of health and three members from the executive council: *Provided*, That in case of disagreement or tie vote the governor of Porto Rico shall designate one of the justices of the supreme court, who shall for the time being become a member of the board for the purpose of deciding the questions at issue. The conclusions of a majority of the committee so appointed shall rule and be accepted by the insular board of health and the executive council as controlling and conclusive. All such rules and regulations, when approved by the executive council, shall be promulgated by the governor of Porto Rico and shall be published in two newspapers of general circulation in the island, and thereupon and thereafter shall have the force and effect of law.

SEC. 14. That in the event that the insular board of health should at any time fail or unreasonably delay to prescribe the sanitary rules and regulations required by this act, then it shall be the duty of the executive council, when such failure is brought to its attention by the governor, to formulate the necessary sanitary rules and regulations as herein provided, which rules and regulations shall be submitted by the executive council to a conference committee as provided in section 13, and such rules and regulations, upon approval by the conference committee, shall be promulgated by the governor, and when so promulgated and published in two newspapers of general circulation in the island shall thereupon and thereafter have the force and effect of law.

SEC. 15. That all courts are required to take judicial notice of the adoption of such rules and regulations and of the publication thereof required by this act.

SEC. 16. That the insular board of health shall appoint a secretary and shall define his duties. Said secretary shall receive a salary of \$2,400 per annum and shall serve at the pleasure of the insular board of health.

SEC. 17. That the director of sanitation shall attend meetings of the insular board of health when requested so to do by said board, and he shall advise the president of the board of health, when he considers it necessary, to call special meetings. He may attend and participate in any meeting of the board, but without the right to vote upon questions considered. He shall have the right to read all of the records and minutes of the board and to propose, in writing, any measures which in his judgment should be discussed and acted upon by the board.

SEC. 18. That within 60 days after the approval of this act the alcalde of each municipality shall forward to the secretary of the insular board of health copies of all ordinances of his municipality which relate to sanitation or public health, for the information of the board in formulating regulations. Municipal ordinances which were in force June 30, 1911, except as repealed by the municipal councils since, and all rules and regulations adopted by the insular board of health under authority of an act entitled "An act to provide Porto Rico with a law of sanitation," approved March 9, 1911, and which were approved by the executive council, and all rules and regulations promulgated by the director of health, charities, and correction and adopted by the executive council, shall be and remain in force until regulations by the insular board of health covering the same subjects shall be promulgated according to law. The municipal council may recommend to the insular board of health such modifications of the rules and regulations as may be required by the conditions in each locality.

SEC. 19. That all persons licensed by the board of medical examiners, the board of dental examiners, and the board of pharmacy shall present the licenses issued to them by said boards to the director of sanitation who shall establish and maintain a complete record thereof and indorse thereon the fact of registry, identifying each license with the serial number of records. All doctors of veterinary medicine shall present their diplomas or other evidence of qualification to the director of sanitation for record in the corresponding register. All undertakers, embalmers, and plumbers shall register in the office of the director of sanitation.

The director of sanitation shall also maintain a bureau of vital statistics, and for this and other purposes he shall require such reports and data as may be necessary for the discharge of his duties from public officials and from the managers, lessees, or tenants of any public or private establishments or carriers who shall furnish the same, or failing to do so shall upon conviction by a court of competent jurisdiction be held to be guilty of a misdemeanor and punished accordingly.

SEC. 20. That there shall be appointed by the director of sanitation, subject to the approval of the governor, two inspectors of health, who shall be physicians licensed to practice their profession, and who shall have practiced in the island for a term of not less than 3 years, and who shall hold office during good behavior and receive a salary of \$3,000 per annum each. They shall not be allowed to engage in private practice, and shall perform such duties as the director of sanitation may determine, and each shall be provided with an office supplied with the necessary personnel, equipment, and material.

SEC. 21. That there be, and is hereby established, in the service of sanitation a bureau of transmissible diseases, which shall have under its charge the study and prevention of transmissible diseases, including tuberculosis, uncinariasis, and other tropical diseases, the hospital for contagious diseases and the service of disinfection in general. The chief of said bureau shall be appointed by the director of sanitation, with the approval of the governor. He shall be a physician qualified to practice, and who shall have practiced in the island for a term of not less than 3 years, and shall receive a salary of \$2,500 per annum.

SEC. 22. That there be, and is hereby, created a bromatological chemical laboratory, to be in charge of a chemist-pharmacist, appointed by the director of sanitation, with the approval of the governor of Porto Rico, and who shall hold office during good

behavior, at an annual salary of \$2,500. Such appointee to be a professional man who shall have practiced in the island for a period of not less than 2 years. The bromatological chemical laboratory shall have an assistant chemist and the necessary personnel properly to attend to the business, as well as the suitable material with which to carry it on. The laboratory shall be under the immediate supervision of the director of sanitation, who will indicate and regulate the action in each case to be taken.

SEC. 23. That there be, and is hereby, created a biological laboratory, to be under the immediate supervision of the director of sanitation and in charge of a bacteriologist appointed by the director of sanitation, with the approval of the governor, who will hold office during good behavior, at an annual salary of \$2,500, who shall be a physician having practiced his profession in the island for a term of not less than 3 years. The biological laboratory shall have an assistant bacteriological physician and the personnel necessary to perform the work required, and shall be also equipped with all material necessary for such work. It shall devolve upon the laboratory to prepare vaccine lymphs, virus and serum; to make bacteriological analyses; to verify diagnosis, pathological examination, investigation on tropical and transmissible diseases and their prophylaxis, and to perform other duties to be prescribed by the director of sanitation.

SEC. 24. That there shall be employed a sanitary engineer, for duty in connection with the service of sanitation. The sanitary engineer shall be appointed by the director of sanitation, with the approval of the governor. He shall receive a salary of \$3,000 per annum. He shall possess a degree of sanitary or civil engineer and shall have studied sanitary engineering and shall have practiced his profession in the island for not less than three years, and be registered in the civil service of Porto Rico as such: *Provided*, That in case there is no such person registered in the civil service as sanitary or civil engineer, any other person who possesses such degree may be appointed although he has not practiced his profession in the island for the time required.

SEC. 25. That in addition to the other officers mentioned in this act, there shall be appointed by the director of sanitation, with the approval of the governor, three veterinary inspectors, three plumbing inspectors, and three inspectors of food, drugs, liquors, and other beverages. The plumbing inspectors shall be under the immediate orders of the sanitary engineer. Said employees must have the necessary qualifications, and shall receive the compensation provided by law, or fixed in accordance therewith: *Provided*, That the inspectors of food, drugs, liquors, and other beverages shall be qualified as chemists or pharmacists.

SEC. 26. That upon the approval of this act there shall be appointed by the director of sanitation, with the approval of the governor, for each municipality of the island, a health officer, at salaries to be fixed by, or in accordance with, law, the appointees to be physicians qualified to practice and who shall have practiced in the island for a period of at least one year: *Provided*, That where the director shall consider it advisable he may unite two or more municipalities under a single health officer: *And provided further*, That in towns of the third class the health officer may, with the approval of the director of sanitation, perform also the services of attending physician upon the poor, receiving therefor additional payment from the municipality. Health officers shall hold office during good behavior, subject to removal by the director of sanitation for cause, in accordance with the civil-service law.

In the municipality of San Juan there shall be two assistant health officers, receiving salaries of \$1,200 each; in Ponce, one assistant health officer, at a salary of \$1,200; and in the village of Catano one health officer, who can be required to render the services necessary in the leper colony, and to perform such other duties as the director may see fit to assign him, and who shall receive a salary of \$1,200 per annum. Health officers are empowered to appoint the personnel required in their offices, with the approval of the director of sanitation. The health officer shall supervise the sanitary

service of his municipalities and towns, and shall provide for the establishment of the necessary sanitary service, such as cleaning and watering the streets, removal of garbage and other refuse, public and private disinfection, drainage, drainage of private landed property within populated zones, and of public lands; cleaning of cess-pools and other deposits of filth in public property, and in private property when it becomes necessary for public health, as prescribed in this act. The health officer shall enforce all laws, ordinances, and sanitary rules, and shall exercise general supervision over public health within his respective municipalities and towns. The health officer shall not receive any expense allowance for any duty within the limits of his respective territory, except upon special authority of the director of sanitation, nor shall he travel on official business outside of his respective municipalities and towns without his orders.

SEC. 27. That the director of sanitation, medical inspectors, health officers, and assistants shall have the power to make arrests of persons found or apprehended in the act of violating the sanitary law, or any sanitary rules or regulations promulgated thereunder, delivering them as soon as practicable to the nearest police officer, and at the same time making the necessary charges against such offenders, but nothing in this section contained shall authorize any of the officers or assistants enumerated herein to carry revolvers or other unlawful weapons while in the performance of their official duties.

Communicable Diseases—Reporting of Cases of. (Act 81, Mar. 14, 1912.)

SEC. 28. That in conformity with the provisions of this act physicians shall report to the nearest health officer any of the following diseases which they may be attending or may have seen:

Exanthematous typhus, typhoid fever, Malta fever, Asiatic cholera, smallpox, varioloid, scarlet fever, diphtheria, bubonic plague, yellow fever, dengue, beriberi, epidemic dysentery, epidemic cerebrospinal meningitis, whooping cough, epidemic parotiditis, filariasis, tetanus infantum, malaria, tuberculosis, glanders, leprosy, uncinariasis, colibacillosis, infectious pneumonia, malignant pustule, and cutaneous syphilis.

Vaccination—Use of Virus or Serum. (Act 81, Mar. 14, 1912.)

SEC. 29. That the inoculation of vaccine virus be, and is hereby, made obligatory and binding upon all the inhabitants of the island during such period, and under such form and interval of time, as shall be determined by the director of sanitation, the inoculation of any other organic, prophylactic, or therapeutic product in cases of epidemic being also obligatory: *Provided*, That whenever it is deemed necessary by the director of sanitation to use virus or serum to combat any epidemic disease, save smallpox, the express approval of the insular board of health shall be necessary.

Premises—Abatement of Nuisances—Garbage. (Act 81, Mar. 14, 1912.)

SEC. 30. That the director of sanitation, the district inspectors, and the health officers, either in person or through their duly authorized agents or inspectors, be, and are hereby, empowered to enter into any building, house, shop, or place, at any hour during the daytime, to inspect and report on the sanitary condition of the same or to cause the prompt removal or correction of any public nuisance, in the form and manner prescribed in the sanitary regulations.

Investigations or inspections in private dwelling houses shall only be made after obtaining the permission of the occupant of the dwelling house to be inspected. Should such occupant refuse to give permission for such inspection, any municipal judge or justice of the peace may, upon receipt of a sworn statement as to the probable cause therefor, issue an order authorizing the proper officer to enter such private building or dwelling for the purpose of making such investigation or inspection:

Provided, That nothing herein contained is to be construed as a limitation on the right of the health officers aforesaid to enter buildings, houses, shops, stores, factories, restaurants, cafés, and all other places except private dwellings without first obtaining the consent of the owner or occupant where the entry is made by the officer in good faith for the purpose of making investigations or inspections to promote the health of the public.

SEC. 31. That in the event of the failure of the owner, agent, or tenant of any property where a public nuisance exists to remove or abate the same within a reasonable time after the proper notification to perform the work has been served, the sanitary authorities are hereby empowered to remove or abate the nuisance at the expense of said owner, agent, or tenant, and the party in interest shall be given due notice of the expenses thereby incurred and shall reimburse the health authorities therefor. Any sums so paid by the sanitary officials for the removal or abatement of a nuisance shall be a lien upon the property from which removed or upon which abated and a legal claim against the owner, agent, or tenant. This action shall not, however, relieve any such owner, agent, or tenant from liability for the violation of the provisions of the sanitary regulations. The director of sanitation shall file in the office of the registrar of property of the district in which the property upon which the lien attaches is located a copy of the notice of expenses incurred in the removal or abatement of a nuisance, as herein provided, together with a description of the property from which the nuisance was removed or upon which it was abated, which notice, from the time of its filing, as herein provided, shall be notice of the existence of the lien herein created to all persons.

SEC. 32. That every person whose property may have been unjustly or illegally destroyed or injured by the enforcement of any order, regulation, ordinance, or by any action taken by the service of sanitation or by its employees or agents exempt from personal liability may maintain the appropriate action against the Government of Porto Rico for the recovery of proper damages; but in such cases the claim must be presented to the director of sanitation, in writing, within 30 days after the occurrence of the acts which gave rise thereto, and the date, place, and degree of the damage or injury suffered, and the estimated value thereof shall set forth in the complaint under oath or affirmation. The director of sanitation shall render his decision within 20 days after the receipt of the claim and after hearing the official or employee responsible for the loss or damage. No judicial action can be brought against the insular government for such damages or injury unless it be established that the claim was presented to the director of sanitation in due time and that the director has failed to decide or has decided adversely or in a form not satisfactory to the claimant within the period of 20 days allowed for him for decision.

SEC. 33. That any person violating any sanitary regulation put in force, as herein provided, shall be punished by a fine of not less than \$1 nor more than \$100 or by imprisonment from 1 to 30 days, or with both penalties, at the discretion of the court.

SEC. 34. That no court of justice shall make any order which may tend to hinder, retard, suspend, or impede the director of sanitation, the district inspectors, or the health officers, or any of their duly authorized inspectors or agents in their efforts to correct or suppress a public nuisance which may engender sickness or endanger public health without previously notifying the director of sanitation thereof, that he may have the opportunity, personally, or through a legal representative, to appear at the trial of the motion which to that effect may have been filed.

SEC. 35. That section 3 (d) of the act approved March 12, 1903, to provide for the condemnation of private property, be, and is hereby, amended by inserting after the word "slaughterhouses" the words "for the disposal of garbage or other refuse, and for the establishment of quarantine hospitals for people or animals." It is hereby made the duty of each municipality to provide a proper place for the disposal of garbage and refuse to be placed at the disposition of the service of sanitation.

Appropriation—Twelve Per Cent of Gross Revenues of Municipalities for Sanitary Service. (Act 81, Mar. 14, 1912.)

SEC. 36. That beginning July 1, 1912, and until otherwise provided by law, 12 per cent of the gross revenues of each municipality in Porto Rico be, and the same is hereby appropriated, and shall be collected by the treasurer of Porto Rico and by him covered into the insular treasury to meet in part the expenses incurred by the sanitary service performed according to law, and regardless of the aggregate of said expenses so incurred, and: *Provided*, That municipalities owning their own waterworks or controlling free supplies of water shall furnish therefrom free of cost to the service of sanitation such quantities of water for flushing and watering the streets, flushing sewers, etc., as may be required for the public service by and to be used under the direction of the service of sanitation, provided that it does not jeopardize the supply of water for the inhabitants of the municipality, and: *Provided, further*, That it shall be the duty of municipalities to maintain and repair the public works of a permanent character designed to protect public health, and the director of sanitation, in case such obligation is not complied with within a reasonable time, shall notify the municipal council of the necessity of such maintenance and repair, and if no attention should be paid to his said notification he shall notify the attorney general of Porto Rico, whose duty it shall be to institute the proper legal proceeding in the district court of the judicial district wherein the municipality is situated, in the name of the people of Porto Rico, for the purpose of compelling compliance with such notification; it shall also be the duty of the municipalities to construct public works of a permanent character designed to protect public health, provided that the necessity therefor for the health of the inhabitants of the municipality is manifest, and that they have sufficient funds within their regular income for such construction, and the director of sanitation may, in such cases, call attention to the necessity for the aforesaid public works, and in case that the same are not made within a reasonable time thereafter, then the director of sanitation may bring the matter to the attention of the attorney general, whose duty it shall be to commence the proper legal proceeding in the district court of the judicial district wherein the municipality is situated in the name of the people of Porto Rico, for the purpose of compelling compliance with said notification.

Civil-Service Rules—To Apply to Appointments in the Service of Sanitation. (Act 81, Mar. 14, 1912.)

SEC. 37. That appointments of all employees other than the director, assistant director, and members of the board of health shall be subject to the civil-service rules: *Provided*, That all persons holding such appointments in the service of sanitation at present shall be considered as having been appointed within the provisions of this act and the civil-service law.

Appropriations Transferred—Repealing Clause. (Act 81, Mar. 14, 1912.)

SEC. 38. That the act approved March 9, 1911, to provide Porto Rico with a law of sanitation, with the exception of section 34 thereof, which shall remain in force and effect until July 1, 1912, is hereby expressly repealed, and all laws or parts of laws not consistent with this act are likewise repealed: *Provided, however*, That the unexpended balances of funds appropriated and made available by the provisions of the act of March 9, 1911, entitled "An act to provide Porto Rico with a law of sanitation," for the establishment and maintenance of the service of sanitation, as well as such other funds in the insular treasury not otherwise appropriated as shall be required for that purpose, are hereby appropriated and shall continue to be available for expenditure on account of the service of sanitation until July 1, 1912.

SEC. 39. That this act shall take effect April 1, 1912.

MUNICIPAL ORDINANCES, RULES, AND REGULATIONS PERTAINING TO PUBLIC HEALTH.

GARY, IND.

Appropriation for the Work of the Board of Health. (Ord. 203, Mar. 18, 1912.)

SECTION 1. Whereas the sum of money heretofore appropriated to the board of health expense-account fund is insufficient to meet the expenditures of said department for the balance of the fiscal year ending December 31, 1912, and the head of said department has requested a further and additional sum of money for said purposes: Therefore,

SEC. 2. *Be it ordained by the common council of the city of Gary, Lake County, Ind.,* That the sum of \$2,500 be, and the same is hereby, appropriated out of the general fund of said city to the board of health expense-account fund to defray the expenses of said health department for the balance of the fiscal year ending December 31, 1912.

Appropriation for the Work of the Board of Health. (Ord. 274, Oct. 9, 1912.)

SECTION 1. *Be it ordained by the common council of the city of Gary, Lake County, Ind.,* That the following sums be, and the same are hereby, appropriated to the different departments of said city for the fiscal year ending December 31, 1913, to wit:

Department of health and charities:

Salaries, members of board.....	\$900
Department of health, employees—	
Plumbing inspector.....	1,200
Pure-food inspector.....	1,200
Visiting matron.....	780
	<u>3,180</u>

Department of health, expense—

Expense of quarantine, medical attention and nursing contagious diseases, food and supplies, disinfection.....	1,500
Incidental expense.....	500
City chemical, bacteriological, and pure food.....	3,500
	<u>5,500</u>

Appropriation for the Work of the Board of Health. (Ord. 288, Dec. 26, 1912.)

SECTION 1. *Be it ordained by the common council of the city of Gary, Lake County, Ind.,* That there is hereby appropriated from the general fund the sum of \$500, and that said sum is hereby transferred to the fund known as the board of health expense account fund.

OAKLAND, CAL.

Milk and Milk Products—Production, Care, and Sale. (Ord. 210 N. S., June 12, 1912.)

SECTION 1. The commissioner of public health and safety of the city of Oakland is hereby authorized and empowered to provide for the inspection of milk and milk products within the city of Oakland and for the inspection of dairies and dairy herds producing milk or milk products for sale or consumption within said city of Oakland, and said commissioner of public health and safety shall prescribe the duties of such inspectors as are appointed to carry out the provisions of this ordinance.

SEC. 2. No milk shall be kept, sold or offered for sale, stored, exchanged, transported, conveyed, carried or delivered, or with such intent as aforesaid, be in the care, custody, control, or possession of anyone if it contains less than $8\frac{3}{4}\%$ per cent solids not fat, or less than $3\frac{1}{16}\%$ per cent butter fat, or if the temperature shall be higher than 65° F.; all milk the temperature of which is found on examination or test to be above 65° F. shall be confiscated, forfeited, and immediately destroyed by, or under the direction of, the market and food inspector.

SEC. 3. No person shall bring into, hold, keep, offer or expose for sale, or sell or deliver for sale or consumption within the city of Oakland any milk during the entire period from and including April 1 to and including October 31 of each year which contains more than 100,000 bacteria per cubic centimeter, or which, during the entire period from and including November 1 to and including March 31 of each year contains more than 75,000 bacteria per cubic centimeter.

SEC. 4. No person or dealer in milk or milk products, and no employee or agent of such dealer in milk or milk products, except such as may sell for consumption upon the premises where sold, shall give, furnish, sell, offer for sale, or deliver any milk, skimmed milk, buttermilk, sour milk, whey, or cream in quantities of less than 1 gallon, unless the same be kept, offered for sale, exposed for sale, sold, or delivered in sanitary transparent glass bottles, or such other receptacles of similar character as may be approved by the market and food inspector, the same to be sealed with a suitable cap or stopper. The said bottles or other receptacles shall be sealed immediately after the filling of the same, which filling and sealing shall only be done in a milk house or creamery the sanitary condition of which has been approved by the market and food inspector.

SEC. 5. No person, dealer, employee, or agent of such a dealer shall give, furnish, sell, offer for sale, or deliver any milk, skimmed milk, buttermilk, sour milk, whey, cream, or other milk product in quantities exceeding 1 gallon, unless the can or receptacle containing the same is securely sealed by lock and chain, wire, or other contrivance equally efficient: *Provided, however,* That the persons or dealers engaged exclusively in the wholesale delivery or sale of milk, skimmed milk, buttermilk, sour milk, whey, cream, or other milk product from wagons not carrying milk in bottles may deliver the same from unsealed, but tightly covered, cans or receptacles, the covers of which must not be perforated: *And provided further,* That said wagon or wagons shall have upon both sides inserted conspicuously in plain letters not less than 3 inches in height the words, "Wholesale delivery."

SEC. 6. No person shall transfer any milk from one can, bottle, or receptacle on any street, alley, or thoroughfare, or upon a delivery wagon or other vehicle, or in any exposed place in the city of Oakland, except in a milkhouse or creamery the sanitary condition of which has been approved by the market and food inspector.

SEC. 7. No person shall remove from any dwelling in which exists any case of communicable disease any bottles or other receptacles which have been or which are to be used for containing or storing milk, skimmed milk, buttermilk, sour milk, whey, cream, or other milk product, except with the permission of the market and food inspector.

SEC. 8. No person or dealer in milk or milk products and no employee or agent of such a dealer shall send, ship, return, or deliver, or cause or permit to be sent, shipped, returned, or delivered to any producer, dealer in, or consumer of milk, any can, jar, bottle, measure, or other vessel used as a container of milk, skimmed milk, buttermilk, sour milk, whey, cream, or other milk product without thoroughly cleaning and cleansing by the use of boiling water, steam, or other proper agent such can, jar, bottle, measure, or other vessel used as a container for milk, skimmed milk, buttermilk, sour milk, whey, cream, or other milk product.

SEC. 9. No person or his employees or agents, or as the employee or agent of any other person, firm, or corporation having custody of a can, jar, bottle, measure, or other

vessel used as a container for milk, skimmed milk, buttermilk, sour milk, whey, cream, or other milk product destined for sale, shall cause or permit the same to be used for cooking purposes, or shall place or cause to be placed therein any offal, swill, animal or vegetable matter, or any article or substance other than milk, skimmed milk, buttermilk, sour milk, whey, cream, or other milk product, or water or other agent used for cleansing said can, jar, bottle, measure, or other vessel, and no milk cans or milk vessels that are rusty or rust eaten or otherwise unfit, shall be used.

SEC. 10. No person shall offer or expose for sale, or sell or deliver for sale or consumption, any milk or cream without first having filed an application for a permit for a license with the health department of the city of Oakland or obtained a license to so sell or deliver milk or cream. Said application shall be in writing upon blanks provided for such purpose by the health department, and, upon filing said application, the said applicant shall be authorized and permitted to engage in the sale and delivery of milk or cream within the city of Oakland: *Provided, however,* That in the event of the refusal of the market and food inspector, for cause provided in this ordinance, to issue a permit for a license, said permission and authority acquired as aforesaid by said applicant upon filing of said application shall cease. Upon the filing of said application the name and place of residence of such applicant shall be entered in a book of registration kept for such purpose by the market and food inspector.

Inspection of the dairy and cows and all surroundings shall be made without unnecessary delay by the market and food inspector or under his direction and it shall be his duty to examine or cause to be examined each and every animal producing milk or cream or other dairy product for sale or consumption within the city of Oakland, belonging to or controlled by such applicant, for the presence or absence of tuberculosis or other diseases. It shall further be the duty of the market and food inspector to cause any and all cows found to be diseased to be removed from the premises where found and prevent the use of such diseased cows for the production of milk or cream or other dairy products for sale or consumption in said city of Oakland.

A license shall be issued upon complying with the provisions of this ordinance and upon payment of \$3 where the sale of milk or cream by said applicant amounts to 10 gallons or more per day; or upon the payment of 50 cents where the sale of milk or cream by said applicant amounts to less than 10 gallons per day and not otherwise, and said license shall be issued by the bureau of permits and licenses upon a permit therefor issued by the market and food inspector. In case a permit for a license is refused the registration of such applicant shall be annulled and canceled. Said license issued as aforesaid shall be valid and effective during three months from date of issue and no longer, and said license shall not be transferable. The name of the licensee and the number of his license shall be fixed in a conspicuous place on every vehicle used in the carriage of milk or cream for sale or consumption in the city of Oakland.

SEC. 11. Every person shall immediately after having obtained knowledge thereof report to the health department the name and place of residence of any person infected with a contagious or infectious disease and engaged in caring for or handling cows, milk, or cream or other dairy products, or living upon premises where milk or cream is produced or stored, provided that this section only applies to cows the products of which are intended for sale or consumption in the city of Oakland.

SEC. 12. It shall be the duty of the market and food inspector or his assistants, in determining what constitutes unwholesome milk, cream, or dairy products unfit for human consumption, to be guided by the provisions of this ordinance, and also by the provisions of that certain act of the Legislature of the State of California entitled "An act to prevent the manufacture or sale of dairy products from unhealthy animals, or that are produced under insanitary conditions; to prevent deception or fraud in the production and sale of dairy products and in the manufacture and sale of renovated

butter and oleomargarine; to license the manufacture and sale of renovated butter and oleomargarine; to regulate the business of producing, buying, and selling dairy products, oleomargarine, renovated or imitation butter, and cheese; to provide for the enforcement of its provisions and for the punishment of violations thereof, and appropriating money therefor, and to repeal section 17 of an act approved March 4, 1897, entitled 'An act to prevent deception in the manufacture and sale of butter and cheese, to secure its enforcement, and to appropriate money therefor,' and to repeal all acts and parts of acts inconsistent with this act," approved April 21, 1911.

SEC. 13. Any person, firm, or corporation violating any of the provisions of this ordinance shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be punished by a fine of not less than \$25 nor more than \$200, and in case such fine be not paid, then by imprisonment in the city prison of the city of Oakland at the rate of one day for every \$2 of the fine so imposed.

SEC. 14. Ordinances No. 2377 and No. 1618, and all other ordinances or parts of ordinances in conflict herewith, are hereby repealed.

Boarding Houses for Children—License Required. (Ord. 295 N. S., June 12, 1912.)

SECTION 1. No person, firm, or corporation shall within the city of Oakland establish or maintain, conduct or manage any institution, boarding house, home or other place for the reception or care of children, or shall keep at any such place any child under the age of 12 years, not his relative, apprentice, or ward, without legal commitment, without first having obtained therefor a license from the bureau of permits of the city of Oakland. Said license shall be issued only upon a permit issued by the health department and with the approval and upon the recommendation of the health officer and upon the payment by the applicant of \$20 for one fiscal year or any unexpired portion thereof, paid quarterly in advance.

SEC. 2. The bureau of permits and licenses, upon the recommendation of the health officer and upon the payment of said license fee provided for in section 1 of this ordinance, shall have the power to issue licenses for such places, upon permits issued therefor by the health department. Every such permit shall specify the name and residence of the person so undertaking the care of such children and the location of the place where the same are kept or proposed to be kept, and the number of children thereby allowed to be received, boarded, or kept therein, and such permit shall be revocable for cause by the said health officer in any case where the provisions of this ordinance are violated, or in any case where, in the opinion of the health officer, such institution, home, boarding house, or other place for the care or reception of children is being conducted, managed, or maintained without proper regard for the health, comfort, or morality of the inmates thereof, or without due regard to proper sanitary or hygienic arrangements or appliances.

SEC. 3. Every person holding such permit must keep a register, wherein he shall enter the names and ages of all such children and the names and residences of their parents so far as known, the time of the reception and discharge of such children and the reasons therefor, and also the name and age of every child who is given out, adopted, taken away, or indentured from such place to or by any person, together with the name and address of the person so adopting, taking away, or indenturing such child, and within 48 hours after such child is so given out, taken away, or indentured shall cause a correct copy of the register relating to such child to be sent to the health officer.

SEC. 4. It shall be the duty of the health officer and all other representatives of the health department at all reasonable times to enter and inspect the premises wherein such children are so boarded, received, and kept and to call for and inspect the permit and register, and also to see and visit such children.

SEC. 5. Ordinance No. 2315 and all other ordinances or parts of ordinances in conflict herewith are hereby repealed.

SEC. 6. Every person, firm, or corporation violating any of the provisions of this ordinance shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be punished by a fine of not less than \$10 nor more than \$100, and in case such fine be not paid, then by imprisonment in the city prison of the city of Oakland at the rate of one day for every \$2 of the fine so imposed.

OYSTER BAY, N. Y.

Board of Health—Duties of Secretary. (Reg. Bd. of H., June 3, 1912.)

ARTICLE 1. SECTION 1. The secretary shall keep a record of all cases of contagious diseases that may be from time to time reported to him by the attending physician, health officer, or any member of the board, or that may otherwise come to his knowledge. He shall also keep an accurate record of the proceedings of the board, and shall enter upon such record all orders made by the board and all reports made by individual members thereof, or by the health officer, and shall make such reports to the State board of health as the existing laws may require, and perform such other duties as may be imposed by statute or by the board of health.

SEC. 2. The secretary shall cause a record to be made by the town clerk of all certificates of births, marriages, or deaths that shall be received by him, and the town clerk shall be allowed the sum of 25 cents for making such record and forwarding said certificate to the State board of health.

Board of Health—Duties of Health Officers. (Reg. Bd. of H., June 3, 1912.)

ART. 2. SECTION 1. It shall be the duty of the health officer on or before the 1st day of each and every month to be at the office of the secretary of the board of health to receive, examine, and secure the registration of the secretary of all certificates and records of death and causes of death. He shall execute all orders issued by the board directing him to take necessary steps for the abatement of any nuisance found existing within the jurisdiction of the said board. He shall visit any person or persons reported to be sick with cholera, diphtheria, smallpox, varioloid, scarlet fever, yellow fever, or any other infectious or contagious disease, and shall cause all persons who may be affected with any such disease, if consistent with public safety, to be strictly and efficiently quarantined upon the premises where the same may be first discovered, and he shall also prohibit any person from leaving or entering such premises while the necessity for such quarantine exists, without his consent. It shall be the duty of the health officer to send necessary supplies and articles for the use of and at the expense of the person or persons so quarantined if they be in circumstances to afford the same; but if it be a poor person, the same may be charged against the board of health of the town of Oyster Bay; and the health officer shall report to the board all assistance so rendered, and the expense of the same in each case. And in case of violation by any person of such quarantine, the person so offending is liable to a penalty of \$50. It shall be his duty to report to the board the name of any physician who shall refuse or neglect to report any case under treatment by him of any contagious or infectious disease, and perform such other duties as may be required by law.

Births and Deaths—Registration of. (Reg. Bd. of H., June 3, 1912.)

ART. 3. SECTION 1. Every physician and every midwife (where there is no physician in attendance) practicing within the town of Oyster Bay shall transmit to the secretary of the board of health, who is hereby designated as the registrar of said board of health for that purpose, a statement in writing of every birth or death occurring within the scope of his or her practice—births within 36 hours and deaths within 24 hours after the happening of such birth or death. * * *

SEC. 4. Each physician or midwife shall be entitled to receive for each certificate of birth, and for each report of contagious or infectious disease, made as above directed, the sum of 25 cents, to be audited and paid in the same manner as other town charges.

SEC. 5. Any physician, midwife, parent, or custodian of a child who shall neglect or refuse to comply with any of the requirements of the sections of this article is liable to a penalty of \$50.

Communicable Diseases—Notification of Cases—Quarantine—Funerals. (Reg. Bd. of H., June 3, 1912.)

ART. 3. SEC. 2. Every physician practicing as aforesaid shall transmit to the secretary of this board or to any member of the same, or to the health officer, a statement in writing of any and every case of infectious or contagious disease or sickness occurring within the said town, so far as the same shall come within the scope of his practice, and all such cases that may come to his knowledge where no physician has been called within 12 hours thereafter.

SEC. 3. Any physician practicing as aforesaid may, upon notice from any member of this board, visit any urgent case of infectious or contagious disease or sickness within said town and report to the member so directing him, immediately thereafter. And for such visit and report he shall be entitled to receive the sum of \$3, to be audited and paid in the same manner as other board of health charges. * * *

ART. 4. SECTION 1. No person or article liable to propagate a dangerous or contagious disease shall come or be brought within the limits of this town without special permission of the health officer or of two members of the board of health thereof, and whenever it shall come to the knowledge of any person that such infected person or article has come or been brought within such limits he shall immediately notify the health officer or the secretary of the board or some members thereof.

SEC. 2. No person shall carry or remove from one house or building to another, or from any vessel to the shore, or from the shore to any vessel, within this town, any person sick of any contagious disease.

SEC. 3. No person, by any exposure of any individual sick of any contagious disease, or of any dead body supposed to be infected with any contagious disease, or by any negligent act connected therewith, or in respect of the care or custody thereof, or by a needless exposure of himself, shall cause, contribute to, or promote the spread of such disease from any such person or any dead body.

SEC. 4. There shall not be any public or church funeral of any person who shall have died of any infectious or contagious disease.

SEC. 5. Any person or persons who shall willfully violate any provision of either section of this article is liable to a penalty of \$50.

Burial—Permit Required. (Reg. Bd. of H., June 3, 1912.)

ART. 5. SECTION 1. On the decease of any person within this town it shall be the duty of the health officer of said town or the registrar of vital statistics to issue to the person or persons having charge of the remains of the deceased person a burial permit, such permit to be issued upon a physician's certificate of the cause of death or upon the inquisition or a certificate of a justice of the peace acting as coroner. And the remains of no deceased person shall be interred within this town or removed for burial outside of the limits thereof, except upon a permit first had and obtained in the manner hereinbefore provided; and when interred in this town, shall be covered with earth not less than 3 feet in depth below the surface of the ground. The persons authorized to issue burial permits shall be entitled to charge and receive the sum of 25 cents for each permit issued, to be paid by the person receiving said permit.

SEC. 2. Any person who shall inter or cause to be interred, or who shall remove from this town for burial outside the limits thereof the remains of any deceased person without a burial permit, duly issued in accordance with the above provisions, is liable to a penalty of \$50.

Domestic Animals—Disposal of Dead Bodies—Communicable Diseases. (Reg. Bd. of H., June 3, 1912.)

ART. 6. SECTION 1. No diseased or disabled animals shall be brought or conveyed into this town, and no diseased or disabled animals shall be left exposed upon any highway, street, avenue, or any premises therein. Any person violating the provisions of this section is liable to a penalty of \$50.

SEC. 2. The owner or owners of every beast which may die or be killed in the town of Oyster Bay, except those slaughtered for food, shall bury or cause the same to be buried within 24 hours after its death, or within six hours after the time of being notified thereof, unless said animal is removed by the persons having authority from this board to remove the same after the time of being notified thereof. The depth at which such beast is to be buried shall be at least 3 feet from the highest part of the animal as it lies in the pit to the surface of the ground; and all persons who have no land where they can conveniently bury such dead animal must apply to one of the members of the board of health, who may authorize the applicant to bury the carcass in any public road in the town, the pit to be dug between the edge of the road and the fence and at least 100 yards from any dwelling or place of business.

SEC. 3. Should any animal, whose owner is unknown, be found dead on the premises of another, or a public road contiguous thereto, the occupant of said premises shall immediately report the same to any member of the board of health or health officer, who shall cause such animal to be removed or buried within the time and in the place and manner prescribed in the preceding section. Any person finding such dead animal on land, the owner of which is a nonresident, or in the highway adjoining, shall immediately report the same to one of the board of health or health officer, who shall cause the same to be buried in said land or highway as before mentioned, the cost of such burial to be determined by the board of health of the town and the same to be a charge against the general fund of the town.

SEC. 4. All veterinary surgeons practicing in the said town shall report to the health officer or secretary of the board any case of glanders or other contagious disease in animals coming to their notice, within 24 hours thereafter, and for a failure to so report are liable to a penalty of \$50.

SEC. 5. Any person who shall wilfully omit or neglect to bury or cause to be buried any animal which shall die or be killed, except those slaughtered for food, as specified in section 2 of this article, and in the manner therein provided, and any person who shall wilfully omit or neglect to report to the health officer or to any member of the board of health the finding of any dead animal, the owner of which is unknown, on his premises or on the highway contiguous thereto, or on the land the owner of which is a nonresident, or on the highway adjoining, as required by section 3 of this article, is liable to a penalty of \$50.

Manure—Importation and Disposal of. (Reg. Bd. of H., June 3, 1912.)

ART. 7. SECTION 1. No manure shall be brought into this town or be unloaded or placed upon any dock or landing within this town between the 1st day of June and the 1st day of September. And all manure so brought into this town or unloaded or placed upon any public dock or landing shall be entirely removed therefrom on or before the 15th day of June, and all manure brought into this town by rail shall not be unloaded within 250 feet of any station or depot.

SEC. 2. All vehicles transporting manure upon the public highways of the town shall be covered with a canvas or burlap.

SEC. 3. Contractors, liverymen, and other people owning a large number of horses and located in villages or thickly populated sections, shall remove the manure from their manure pits at least twice a week of each and every week from May 1 to October 1.

Nuisances—Garbage, Refuse, and Ashes—Premises. (Reg. Bd. of H., June 3, 1912.)

ART. 8. SECTION 1. When complaint is made to any member of the board of health of the existence of any alleged nuisance within the town, if in his opinion he deems it advisable or necessary to have the alleged nuisance examined by the health officer, he shall notify that officer to make such examination, and the health officer shall report the same at the next subsequent stated or special meeting of the board of health.

SEC. 2. Any person having charge of any fat boiling or rendering establishments, slaughter houses or pig pens, cow yards, stables, outhouses, privies, cesspools, and all places in the town wherein may be stored, kept, maintained, or employed any vegetable or animal substances, subject to decay or decomposition, shall at all times keep the same in good, wholesome, and cleanly condition, and on failure to do so is liable to a penalty of \$50. And said places shall at all times be under the supervision of and subject to the inspection of the board of health or any member thereof, or of its officers duly authorized to make such inspection.

SEC. 3. Any person who shall refuse to allow an inspection by a member of the board of health, the health officer, or officer duly authorized, to be made of and concerning an alleged nuisance on his premises, or who shall hinder, or obstruct or interfere with any such member or officer in the making of such examination, is liable to a penalty of \$50.

SEC. 4. No house offal, dead animal, manure, garbage, leaves, papers, or refuse of any kind shall be deposited or left on any street, avenue, or highway, shore, beach, or any other public place within this town, or upon any premises in said town, in exposed condition, within 500 feet of any inhabited place, and no privy vault, cesspool, or reservoir into which a privy or water-closet, stable, or sink shall be drained, except the same be water-tight, shall be established or permitted within 25 feet of any well, spring, or water source from which water used for drinking or culinary purposes is obtained; and all sewers or drains that pass within 25 feet of any such sources of water, so used, shall be covered or made water tight, and in any case the health officer may direct a privy vault to be made water tight if within 50 feet of such well, spring, or water source.

SEC. 5. Any person who shall be the owner or occupant of any premises where such offensive matter shall be deposited, or who shall deposit on any street, highway, or other public place within this town, in an exposed condition, any such offensive matter, shall immediately cause the removal of the same and the owner or occupant of any premises upon which such privy vault, cesspool, sewer, or drain shall be constructed or located, in violation of the provisions of the next preceding section, shall cause the same forthwith to be made water tight, filled, or removed as he shall be directed by the board of health, and for a failure so to do shall be liable to a penalty of \$50.

SEC. 6. It shall be the duty of every citizen who shall discover or be aware of the existence of any of the offenses or nuisances mentioned in either of the several sections of this article, or of any other nuisances, detrimental to the public health, to at once report the same to this board or to some member of the same; and for a failure so to do, or for concealing facts, the knowledge of which may be necessary to the abatement of such offense of nuisance, the person so offending shall be liable to a penalty of \$50; and all complaints of alleged violations of these rules and regulations, or of the State laws in reference to the public health, which may be made to this board, or to any member thereof, on oath or information.

SEC. 7. Any person who shall refuse to abate any nuisance or who shall refuse to comply with the directions of the board of health or any member thereof, or the health officer or of any duly authorized officer, when in performance of his official duties, or of any person acting under written instructions of the board of health or any member thereof, is liable to a penalty of \$50.

Dogs—Muzzling of. (Reg. Bd. of H., June 3, 1912.)

ART. 9. SECTION 1. It shall be unlawful for any dog or dogs to be allowed at large upon any public highway or public places in the town, unless such dog shall be securely and properly muzzled, in a manner to prevent the same from biting any person or animal. This section shall not apply to dogs in actual use for hunting purposes and in charge of the owner or person in the field. The term dog as herein used, shall include "bitch."

SEC. 2. The owner, or any person, who shall willfully allow any dog or dogs to run at large, in violation of the foregoing provisions, shall be subject to a fine of not more than \$5.

SEC. 3. Every dog found running at large in violation of the foregoing provision shall be forthwith seized by any peace officer of the county, or by any person or persons designated by this board of health, and shall be killed by the person or persons after said seizure, by shooting the same, or in such manner as will cause the dog so killed the least suffering. The expenses of carrying out the provisions of this ordinance shall be audited and allowed by this board as are other charges against the same.

SEC. 4. The officer enforcing the provisions of the foregoing sections of this article shall be allowed the sum of \$2 for caring for, destroying, and burying each dog seized pursuant to the provisions of the article, but no claim shall be allowed except on the approval of the local justice of the peace.

Foodstuffs—Unwholesome or Adulterated. (Reg. Bd. of H., June 3, 1912.)

ART. 10. SECTION 1. Any person who shall sell, or expose, or offer for sale, or give away or offer to give away any article of food or drink which is rotten, decayed, unwholesome, adulterated, or contains matter deleterious, or in any way injurious to health, or unfit for use, is liable to a penalty of \$50.

Board of Health—Enforcement of Regulations. (Reg. Bd. of H., June 3, 1912.)

ART. 11. SECTION 1. In pursuance of the provisions of article 3 of the public health laws, in case of noncompliance with any order or regulation which shall have been served or posted by the board of health, the said board or its servants or employees may lawfully enter upon any premises to which such order or regulation related, and suppress or remove the nuisance or other matter, in the judgment of said board, detrimental to the public health mentioned in such orders or regulations, and any other nuisance or matter of the description aforesaid found there existing; and the expense thereof shall be a charge upon the occupant, or any or all occupants, of the said premises, or upon the person or persons who have caused or maintained the nuisance or other matter of the description aforesaid, and may be sued for and recovered with costs by said board, in the name of the town, in any court having jurisdiction. Whenever execution upon any judgment so obtained shall have been returned, wholly or in part unsatisfied, it shall be a lien upon said premises, having preference over all other liens or incumbrances whatever.

SEC. 2. All provisions of the laws of this State relating to the preservation of the public health applicable to towns are hereby declared to be included in the rules and regulations of the board of health of the town of Oyster Bay.

SEC. 3. It shall be the duty of the health officer to take all necessary legal proceedings to enforce these laws, rules, and regulations, and to proceed by mandamus, injunction, or otherwise, to enforce the same, and to restrain violations thereof; and it shall also be its duty to proceed against any violator or violators thereof, by criminal action or proceeding, in any court of competent jurisdiction.

SEC. 4. These rules and regulations shall take effect immediately, and shall be printed and published as required by law.